

War Medals, Orders and Decorations

To be sold by auction at:

Sotheby's, in the Upper Grosvenor Gallery
The Aeolian Hall, Bloomfield Place
New Bond Street
London W1A 2AA

Day of Sale:

Thursday 28 June 2018
at 2.00pm

Public viewing:

Nash House, St George Street, London W1S 2FQ

Monday 25 June	10.00 am to 4.30 pm
Tuesday 26 June	10.00 am to 4.30 pm
Wednesday 27 June	by appointment

Or by previous appointment.

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Enquiries:

David Kirk or James Morton

Cover illustrations:

Lot 615 (front); lot 628 (back); lot 627 (inside front); lot 536 (inside back)

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Order of Sale

Wednesday 27 June 2018

Coins, Medals and Banknotes

see separate catalogue

Thursday 28 June 2018

Starting at 2.00 pm

A Choice Selection of Medals and Awards to the Manchester Regiment	lots	501-510
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An Important Royal Household Group	lot	627
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Miniatures	lots	634-636
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The condition of most of the coins and medals in this catalogue is described by the use of conventional numismatic terms. For an explanation of these expressions, or for any further information, clients are invited to contact us directly.

WAR MEDALS, ORDERS AND DECORATIONS

SESSION ONE

Thursday 28 June 2018, starting at 2.00 pm

A CHOICE SELECTION OF MEDALS AND AWARDS TO THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT

CAMPAIGN MEDALS



501

***A Boer War Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith and Great War M.S.M. Group of 6 awarded to Colour-Sergeant Joseph Walmsley, 12th (Service) Battalion, Manchester Regiment, late 1st Battalion, comprising: Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2nd type reverse, 3 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast (4720 Pte J. Walmsley, Manch: Regt);**

King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (4720 Serjt: J. Walmsley. Manch: Regt);

British War and Victory Medals (33306 C. Sjt. J. Walmsley. Manch. R.);

Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., type 2 (Joseph Walmsley.);

Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (33306 C.Q.M. Sjt. - A. R. Q. M. Sjt. - J. Walmsley 12/Manch: R.);
minor traces of adhesive to obverse, light contact marks and some edge bruising to first two medals, otherwise generally very fine or better (6)
£800-1,200

M.S.M.: *London Gazette*: 03 June 1919 (Peace Gazette) – '33306 Coy./ Q. M. Sjt. (A./R./Q.M. Sjt.) Walmsley, J., 12th Bn. [Manchester Regiment] (Portland).

Having seen action during some of the hardest fighting of the Boer War at Elandslaagte, Ladysmith and Belfast, Joseph Walmsley continued to see service in the Great War. Initially a Home Defence battalion, the 12th Manchesters were soon needed for service on the Western Front. Arriving at Boulogne in July 1915, the battalion was soon put into action at Ypres, and in 1916 it took part in the battles of the Somme and at Delville Wood, continuing through Arras in 1917, the Spring Offensives of 1918, and until the end of the war.



502

***A Rare Mediterranean, Ashanti War and Great War Croix de Guerre Group of 6 to Colonel Hugh de Putron, Manchester Regiment, late 5th Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers. Having seen service as a Captain in the Mediterranean theatre, he served as a Special Service Officer on attachment to the 2nd Battalion Central Africa Regiment during the Ashanti 1900 campaign, where he was one of the two British officers who took part in the capture of the powerful Ashanti Chief Kobina Cherri at Suinjam. He was for a time formally seconded to the Colonial Office in 1907, and later saw heavy fighting with the Manchester Regiment in the Great War. In WW2 he was made 'Zone Commander' for the Home Guard and A.R.P in Bedfordshire, comprising:**

Mediterranean Medal, 1899-1902 (Capt. H. de Putron, North'd Fus:);

Ashanti, 1900, silver issue, no clasp (2/Lieut. H. de Putron. 3/ Manch: Rgt:);

1914 Star (Lieut. H. De Putron. Manch: R.);

British War and Victory Medals (Capt. H. de Putron.);

France, Croix de Guerre, with palm;

Group swing mounted on bar as worn, *toned, extremely fine, and a scarce combination* (6)

£1,000-1,500

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HUGH DE PUTRON (1876-1949) was born in September 1876 at Stoke Newington, the son of John Augustus De Putron of Guernsey, and Mary Catherine De Putron (née Fair). He received was first commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, on 18 March 1896. Promoted to Captain, he served with this regiment in the Mediterranean Theatre, transferring soon after from the 5th Northumberlands to the 3rd Battalion Manchester Regiment for service in the Ashanti campaign, serving as a 'Special Service' officer on attachment to the 2nd Battalion Central Africa Regiment. He is mentioned by name in the book *'The Ashanti Campaign of 1900'* by Armitage & Montanaro, as having taken part in the capture of the powerful war-leader and Chief, Kobina Cherri, of Odumassi:

"The way in which the capture was effected was tis. Browne received information that Kobina Cherri was in hiding at a village called Suinjam, about two hours' march from Odumassi, and he despatched Lieutenant Kington and Lieutenant de Putron each with two sections of the 1st and 2nd West African Frontier Force. Mr Daniells, a native officer, accompanied them. On arriving near the village, Lieutenant Kingston ordered the four sections to surround the village...carried out without the inhabitants being aware...Both these officers had accompanied Captain Carleton when he made similar attempts to capture Kobina Cherri, and he had carefully instilled into their minds the principle of caution when surrounding a village...the people running hither and thither were unable to break through the cordon of soldiers, and Mr Daniells, who understood the Ashanti language, heard them shouting to one particular man to hide himself. Suspecting the man to be someone of importance, he gave chase and seized him. The captive turned out to be Kobina Cherry, and he was brought back a prisoner to Odumassi...Kobina Cherri was tried by a Military Commission, found guilty, of murder, and sentenced to death."

After this success, he continued to serve as part of the Manchester Regiment, being formally seconded to the Colonial Office on 12 October 1907. Restored to the establishment (from Supernumerary Lieutenant) on 18 March 1912, he served with the Manchester Regiment during the Great War and saw a great deal of hard fighting. Initially at the rank of Lieutenant, he embarked for service with the British Expeditionary Force in August 1914, joining the 2nd Battalion at Pontoise, and remaining with them until 14 November 1914. During this early period of the war (the Retreat from Mons), he would have been present during the actions at Pisseloup Ridge on 9 September 1914, where the Battalion suffered numerous casualties, and at Ste Marguerite on 13 September. The fighting continued in October 1914, and de Putron was also present at Richbourg l'Avoue and at Les Trois Maisons (as recorded by Wylly's *'History of the Manchester Regiment'*), on the latter occasion requiring a bayonet charge to clear the enemy. At Festubert, on 29 October, two men of the Battalion won the Victoria Cross (Second-Lieutenant Leach and Sergeant Hogan) for their part in restoring the battalion line after an enemy attack. Having survived this early fighting, he was promoted to Captain once again on 9 November 1914, and was later advanced to Major in May 1916. He was mentioned in despatched on 30 March 1917, and was later given the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was confirmed as General Staff Officer 1st Class on 1 June 1918, and in the latter stages of the war, he was also awarded the French Croix de Guerre, with palm.

In later life, during WW2, he was placed in charge of the Home Guard and A.R.P. in Bedfordshire, and given the position of Zone Commander (and the equivalent rank of Colonel). He married Marjory Rolt, daughter of Captain Thomas Rolt, of the Coldstream Guards, on 21 July, 1912 at St James's, Hope, Manchester, and he died at 'Fontaine Fleurie', Guernsey, on 6 May 1949, at the age of 72. Ex Spink 25 September, 2001, lot 639.

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



503

***A Great War 'Gallipoli Interest' Group of 5 to Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Edward Gresham, 1st /7th Battalion, Manchester Regiment, who was the original Commanding Officer of his battalion at the outbreak of war in 1914. A 50-year old Mechanical Engineer and Co-Proprietor of the important Gresham & Craven Iron Works, Salford, he started his service as an officer in the 4th Volunteer Battalion, Manchester Regiment many years before in 1890, and was by the time of WWI a very experienced and well-respected officer. He served as C.O. with the 1st/7th Battalion in Egypt, Sudan, and at Gallipoli during which time he was invalided from service by an illness in June 1915 continuing to serve later in the Frontier Force Rifles, comprising:**

1914-15 Star (**Lt: Col: H. E. Gresham. Manch: R.**);

British War and Victory Medals (**Lt. Col. H. E. Gresham.**);

Coronation 1911;

Territorial Decoration, E.VII.R., bearing hallmarks for London dated 1908;

Group swing mounted for display, and held within hardwood 'Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company' display case, *toned, good extremely fine* (5)

£600-800

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HARRY EDWARD GRESHAM (1864-1933) was born in 1864, the son of the well-known industrialist and head of the firm Gresham and Craven Ltd of Salford, Manchester. After receiving his education in Bedford and in Tours, France, he started work as a humble apprentice at his father's ironworks in 1880, and in 1890 he joined the 4th (Volunteer) Battalion, Manchester Regiment as a 2nd Lieutenant. He made swift progress in both areas, being promoted swiftly through the civilian ranks of his firm as Assistant Engineer and Representative in 1887, as Director in 1901, and as Chairman in 1905 – becoming an important designer and developer of mechanical patents in his own right. Continuing all the while as a volunteer with the Manchester Regiment, by 1901 he was Captain and Instructor of Musketry, by 1911 he was made Major of the newly created 7th (T.F.) Battalion, Manchester Regiment, and at the outbreak of war in late 1914 he was an experienced Lieutenant-Colonel and an important local figure with 24 years' experience in the volunteers.

Leading his battalion for service abroad, he sailed from Southampton on 10 September 1914 aboard the Union Castle liner *Grantully Castle*, arriving at Alexandria on 25 September 1914. Now at the age of 50, he continued on with his men to Port Sudan and thence to Khartoum in early 1915 for garrison duties in connection with His Excellency Sirdar F. R. Wingate (the battalion's honorary Colonel, and Governor General of Sudan) before taking part in the Gallipoli landings at V Beach on 7 May 1915 as part of the 127th Brigade, 42nd (East Lancs) Division. As recorded in contemporary newspapers reports, he is known to have seen heavy action in the trenches during his first month and remained in command until the end of May, before being invalided as sick to Malta for recovery in June 1915 (presumably from cholera or malaria). Apparently returning for further service (his M.i.C. notes that this was with the F.F.R. – Frontier Force Rifles), he continued throughout the remainder of the war and finally retired from further service on 29 July 1921, having reached the age limit. He returned to life as a civilian and died at Bournemouth on 29 November 1933.



GALLANTRY AWARDS

504

***A Rare 'Hut Tax War' and Boer War D.S.O. Group of 7 awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Wilfred Charles Norrington Hastings, Manchester Regiment, who served on attachment with a variety of African units during a long and varied career. He served with the Sierra Leone Frontier Police during the 'Hut Tax War' of 1898-99 during which time he was wounded in action, during the Boer War with the Manchester Regiment, and during the Mumshi Expedition of 1906 while seconded to the 1st Battalion Northern Nigeria Regiment. After seeing service in France in 1914, he returned once again to Africa, becoming the second Commanding Officer of the Sierra Leone Battalion, West African Frontier Force, with whom he served during the Cameroon Campaign of 1915-16, comprising:**

Distinguished Service Order, V.R., in silver-gilt and enamels;

East and West Africa, 1887-1900, single clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (**Capt. W. C. N. Hastings. Manch: R.**);

Queen's South Africa, 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (**Lieut. W. C. N. Hastings, Manch: Regt.**);

King's South Africa, 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**Lt. W. C. N. Hastings. Manc. Rgt.**);

1914 Star (**Capt: W. C. N. Hastings. D.S.O., Manch: R.**);

British War and Victory Medals (**Lt. Col. W. C. N. Hastings.**);

Group court-mounted as worn, *minor wear to enamels of first, official correction to rank and initials of K.S.A., otherwise generally good very fine - the second probably unique to the regiment and rare thus* (7) £4,000-6,000

D.S.O.: *London Gazette*: 31 October 1902 - 'In recognition of services during the operations in South Africa.'

M.i.D.: *London Gazette*: 29 July 1902

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILFRED CHARLES NORRINGTON HASTINGS (1873-1825) was born 24 December 1873 at Devonport, Devon, the son of the Reverend Francis Henry Hastings, retired Captain, R.N. After receiving his education at Trinity College School, Stratford-upon-Avon, he initially joined the South Wales Borderers in 1892, before being seconded from the 4th Bn S.W.B. to the Sierra Leone Frontier Police as Captain in February 1898. During this time he took part in the Karene War of 1898-99 in Sierra Leone, in which campaign British forces defeated an uprising led by the local leader and Chief Bai Bureh and his supporters, who aimed to resist the Governor's new 'Hut Tax'. Captain Hastings was slightly wounded during this campaign, and the next year was transferred as Second Lieutenant to the Manchester Regiment – being awarded his East and West Africa Medal with clasp (this believed to be unique to the Manchester Regiment).

He then served with the 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment during the Boer War, being promoted to Lieutenant (1 December 1899) and then to Captain (25 December 1901). He was present at the actions of Biddulphsberg and Wittebergen in Cape Colony, and was rewarded with a mention in despatches and the award of a D.S.O. (one of just 7 to the 2nd Battalion). He was soon after employed with the West African Frontier Force, 28 March 1903 to 3 August 1909, and served with the 1st Battalion Northern Nigerian Regiment 1903; taking part in the punitive Mumshi Expedition of 1906 while commanding Gambia Company. He also reputedly took part in the Delhi Durbar celebrations at Kamthi, despite not receiving a medal.

He initially served on the Staff of the Manchester Regiment as Assistant Provost Marshall in the first year of the Great War in France during 1914, but then returned again to Africa to become Temporary Lieutenant Colonel 17 April 1915 in command of the Sierra Leone Battalion, West African Frontier Force. In this role as Commanding Officer (only the second in its history) he took part in the Cameroon Campaign, 1915-16. Serving post-war with the West African Regiment, he was placed on half-pay owing to ill health on 1 November 1922, retiring the following year. His chief pastimes were shooting, fishing and boxing ("*The V.C. and D.S.O.*" Creagh & Humphris, refers), and he died on 19 January 1925 at Osborne, Isle of Wight, and was buried at Whippingham.

Ex DNW, 20 September 2002

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



505

***A Rare Great War 'Senussi Campaign' Armoured Cars M.C. Group of 7 awarded to Lieutenant John Davies Lawrence, Manchester Regiment, who commanded a Rolls Royce armoured car in action at the Dakhla Oasis in Egypt's Western Desert while on secondment to the Motor Machine Gun Corps, capturing 4 officers and 109 other ranks in the process. He later served as a 'Bimbashi' in the Equatorial Battalion of the Egyptian Army as part of the Turkhana Patrol in 1918, and also took part in the fighting against the Aliab Dinka during the uprising of late 1919, comprising:**

Military Cross, G.V.R., reverse engraved in contemporary upright capitals (**2nd Lieut. J. D. Lawrence. Manchester Regt Nov. 1915**);

1914-15 Star (**2 Lieut. J. D. Lawrence. Manch. R.**);

British War and Victory Medals, the latter with M.i.D. bronze spray of oak leaves (**Lieut. J.D.Lawrence.**);

Africa General Service, 1902-1956, single clasp, East Africa 1918 (**Lieut. J. D. Lawrence. Equatorial Bn. E.A.**);

Egypt, Order of the Nile, Officer's 4th class breast badge in silver and enamels;

Khedive's Sudan, 1910-22, 2nd issue, single clasp, Aliab Dinka (**Lieut. Manch. R.**), with impressed naming; together with a matching set of seven individual dress miniatures, all mounted together in glass-fronted wooden case, *about extremely fine, and rare* (14)
£6,000-7,000

M.C.: *London Gazette*: 4 June 1917 - 'Whilst repairing one of his two Armoured Cars in the desert (he) received a helio message from W.D.A. to proceed at once to operate against DAKHLA OASIS in conjunction with No. 1 L.C. patrol*. After working all day on the car he was able to start at midnight and owing to his skill in guiding the car over unknown ground was able to overtake the L.C. patrol 10 miles short of DAKHLA, having travelled all night. The Senussi main camp at AIN BARABI being found evacuated he pushed on to TENEDA taking 1 officer and 2 other ranks prisoners. Next morning pushing on quickly to BUDHKULU a party of 50 Senussi were encountered and after a short fight surrendered. Here the cars had to wait for supplies and on their arrival, he proceeded to MUT where another 50 prisoners were taken, 3 officers and 7 other ranks of whom were ex-Coastguard. Work in the Oasis itself was difficult for the Armoured Car owing to the narrow bridges.'

M.I.D.: *London Gazette*: 6 July 1917 (For Senussi campaign), and 18 January 1921 (For Aliab Dinka)

Egypt, Order of the Nile: *London Gazette*: 4 August 1922 - 'for good services rendered during operations against the Aliab Dinkas in the Mongalla Province, Sudan, 1919-20'.

LIEUTENANT JOHN 'JACK' LAWRENCE was born on 19 February 1896, in the suburb of Jeppestown, Johannesburg, South Africa, the son of Henry Lakin Lawrence, a Mining Engineer, and Emma Lawrence. Educated at Horton Preparatory School, Ickwellbury, Bedfordshire, and then at Tonbridge School (1911-1913), he proved himself as a prominent sportsman, winning school colours at cricket, football and rugby. Here he also took up an interest in the military, serving as a Sergeant Cadet with the Tonbridge School Contingent, Junior Division, Officers Training Corps.

He was initially apprenticed to the Midland Railway from 1913 to August 1914, but on 9 April 1914 he received his commission as a Second Lieutenant in the 8th (Ardwick) Battalion, Manchester Regiment. Upon the outbreak of war, Lawrence was posted to Palestine on 10 September 1914, returning to the U.K. in March 1915 having been ordered to attend the Royal Military College. While at Sandhurst, on 20 October 1915, he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army (Manchester Regiment) and posted for employment with M.G.C.

In March 1916 he was posted to Egypt, and he was officially seconded to the Motor Machine Gun Service on 20 October 1915. In Egypt he joined the Armoured Cars of Nos. 11 & 12 Light Armoured Motor Brigade, M.G.C., Desert Column, taking part in the Senussi Campaign in the Western Desert. His unit consisted of one Rolls Royce Armoured Car (commanded by Lawrence himself) and tender; six Ford cars and 12 motor bicycles. The remaining personnel consisted of two officers and 58 other ranks, with two Vickers and two Lewis guns in support. For his service in the Senussi campaign Lawrence was mentioned in despatches and awarded the M.C.

Lawrence left the M.G.C. on 10 September 1917, being afterwards transferred to the Equatorial Battalion, part of the Egyptian Army which was serving in the Sudan. Placed in command of No. 2 Company of the Equatorial Battalion, he took part in operations against the Northern Turkhana, Marille, Donyiro in Southern Sudan, west of Lake Rudolf, between 20 April and 19 June 1918 (*British Battles and Medals*, refers). Known as the 'Turkhana Patrol' this patrol was sent out to oppose and disrupt tribal slaving and cattle raiding, and saw some heavy fighting. The campaign itself was commanded by Major Richard Finch White, Essex Regiment, and having been present, for the duration with the, Lawrence became one of just seven British Officers, serving with the Egyptian Army, to earn the Africa General Service Medal with clasp "East Africa 1918".

At the end of October 1919 a war-party of the Aliab Dinka attacked a police-post south of Bor (now capital of the Jonglei State in South Sudan), at Menkamon on the White Nile, killing eight policemen. This outbreak of violence quickly spread and Major Chancey Stigand, Egyptian Army (and Governor of Mondalla Province) sought to stamp it out with a few companies of the Equatorial Battalion, including those under the command of Lawrence (the article '*Chauncey Stigand, Soldier, Governor and Writer*' by Henry Keown-Boyd, refers). As explained in the same article, owing to a shortage of officers Stigand accompanied one of the patrols himself, whereupon it was twice ambushed in quick succession overnight and in the morning on 8 December, in the long grass by several hundred Aliab Dinka tribesmen. Stigand himself, the Officer Commanding Troops Kaimakam (Lieutenant-Colonel) White, Yuzbashi (Captain) Saad Osman and twenty-four other ranks and carriers were killed. The remaining four officers, Bimbashi F. C. Roberts, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., (Worcs Regt), Bimbashi W. H. Wynne-Finch, M.C. (Scots Guards), A. H. Kent-Lemon (York & Lancs) and John Davies Lawrence, M.C. (Manch. Regt) were able to rally and restore the situation despite these losses, making a fighting and reaching Tombe on 13 December 1919. Keown-Boyd writes that:

'The four surviving British officers - all veterans of the Great War and accustomed to reacting swiftly in desperate circumstances, rallied their companies and drove off the enemy, thus averting even greater disaster.'

Lieutenant Lawrence subsequently took part in the retaliatory operations against the Aliab Dinka, Bor Dinka and Mandari tribes in early 1920, for which he was awarded the Khedives Sudan medal with clasp 'Aliab Dinka'. He was also awarded the Order of the Nile '*for good services rendered*' during these difficult operations. Unfortunately, it appears that Lawrence contracted Malaria during this period, as he was examined by a Medical Board on 14 October 1920, which confirmed his disability from malaria (rated at 50%). After a lengthy period of treatment (and after his third Medical Board examination, on 6 January 1921) he was discharged to return to his regiment, relinquishing his commission on the same day.

Having regained his health sufficiently to return to work, Lawrence soon after joined the Colonial Service, being promoted to Assistant Political Officer (Cadet) of Tanganyika Territory in January 1921. He also passed his examinations in the Swahili language, and by April 1924 Lawrence resigned his commission in the Reserve of Officers. At the outbreak of hostilities in WW2 Lawrence was seconded from the Colonial Service to the Judicial Department becoming Acting Resident Magistrate, Mbeya, Tanganyika Territory. He died on 22 November 1961 at 23 De La Warr Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex, aged 65. This lot is offered with a quantity of related archival material, including: Warrant for the Egyptian Order of the Nile and permission to wear; original M.I.D. certificate, dated 18 March 1917; Commission Certificates (3); Colonial Service Personal Record report (Tanganyika Territory); with various newspaper cuttings and letters, with a folder containing a quantity of detailed copied research.

Ex Woodliffe Collection, DNW, 18th May 2011



506

***A Fine WWI 'Manchester Pals' Military Cross Group of 4 awarded to Major Henry William Walker, 21st (6th City 'Pals') Battalion, Manchester Regiment, awarded the M.C. for continuing to command "D" Company despite his severe wounds, and successfully capturing his objectives and some 90 prisoners in the process, at the 'Salford' and 'Munich' Trenches near Beaumont Hamel during the early hours of 11 January 1917, comprising:**

Military Cross, G.V.R., reverse engraved in contemporary upright capitals (**Captain H. W. Walker. 11th January 1917**);

1914-15 Star (**Lieut. H. W. Walker. Manch. R.**);

British War and Victory Medals, the latter with M.i.D. bronze spray of oak leaves (**Major H. W. Walker.**);

Medals loose, once cleaned, extremely fine (4)

£1,200-1,500

M.C.: *London Gazette*: 3 March 1917 – 'For conspicuous gallantry in action. Although severely wounded, he continued to command his company, and succeeded in capturing the objective. He set a splendid example of courage and devotion to duty.'

M.i.D.: *London Gazette*: 21 December 1917.

MAJOR HENRY WILLIAM WALKER (D.1937) was first commissioned as a temporary Second Lieutenant in the 21st Manchesters on 16 December 1914. Initially, and upon the arrival of the Battalion in France, Second Lieutenant Walker served in the role of Transport Officer, but as the war progressed he soon found himself dealing first hand with the hard realities of trench warfare.

Promoted to Captain, he won the Military Cross for bravery during the battalion's attack upon 'Munich' Trench on 11 January 1917. Leading his company in this trench attack, despite being severely wounded, his company succeeded in taking its objective, as well as some 90 prisoners to boot. He also later took part in leading and attack near Polygon Wood and Gheluvelt in late 1917. The Battalion history records the events as follows: "Subsequently the battalion moved up to the N.E. end of Polygon Wood, where "C" and "D" companies occupied Jetty Trench, while "B" company dug in round the Mound, where H.Q. were now established. This move was carried out under intense artillery fire. At 9.30 a.m. "D" company, under Major H. W. Walker, M.C. moved forward in support to 22nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, and came under the orders of Lt. Col. F.W. Woodward, D.S.O., commanding that battalion. About 2 p.m. "C" Company, under Captain E.P. Whitehead, was also sent forward, and upon Captain Whitehead becoming a casualty, Major Walker assumed command of both companies, and they remained under orders of the O.C. 22nd Battalion throughout the operations."

According to battalion histories, during one period away from the front lines he also invented a new adaptation of the local aperitif Amer Picon by adding rum and heating it up. By all accounts this 'most potent beverage' was 'much appreciated by all who were introduced to it... (and) Headquarters, the seat of the invention, was much patronised at the time.' He finally relinquished his commission upon completion of service on 22 March 1919, with the rank of Major. He died c.1937 in British Guiana.



507

***A Boer War D.C.M. and Great War L.S.G.C. Group of 8 awarded to Quarter Master and Lieutenant S E Kennedy, Manchester Regiment, comprising:**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R. (2479 Clr: Serjt: S. E. Kennedy. 2nd Manch: Regt);

Queen's South Africa, 1899-1902, 2nd type reverse with ghosted dates, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (2479 C. Sejt: S. E. Kennedy, 2nd Manch: Regt);

King's South African, 1901-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2479 Clr:-Serjt: S. E. Kennedy. 2nd Manch: Regt);

1914-15 Star (Q. M. & Lieut. S. E. Kennedy. Manch. R.);

British War and Victory Medals (Q. M. & Lieut. S. E. Kennedy.);

Coronation 1911, silver;

Army Long Service and Good Conduct, E.VII.R. (2479 C. Sjt: S. E. Kennedy. Manch: Regt);

Medals swing-mounted on bar as worn, with matching set of miniatures, in original glazed, dark wood frame with name below, contact marks and hairlines from wear, very fine (8) £2,000-3,000

D.C.M.: *London Gazette*: 27 September, 1901

M.i.D.: *London Gazette*: 10 September, 1901

QUARTER MASTER AND LIEUTENANT S. E. KENNEDY, of 121, Crompton Street, Oldham, served in the Boer War as a Colour Sergeant with the 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. Continuing to serve with the 10th Battalion, he was promoted to Quarter Master and Lieutenant in April 1910, and saw service in the Great War. He was discharged from further service in May 1917, owing to ill health, retiring with the rank of Lieutenant.



508

***An Impressive Great War 'Trench Fighting' D.C.M. and M.M. Group of 5 awarded to Company Sergeant Major Charles W. Hanes, 12th Battalion, Manchester Regiment, who was described in a local newspaper as a 'Modest Manchester Hero', and who earned his D.C.M. for clearing a trench of 6 enemy soldiers, as well as helping to consolidate the position afterwards, comprising:**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (4803 C. S. Mjr: C. W. Hanes. 12/Manch: R.);

Military Medal, G.V.R. (4803 Sjt: C. W. Hanes. 12/Manch: R.);

1914-15 Star (4803 Cpl. C. W. Hanes. Manch. R.);

British War and Victory Medals (4803 W.O. Cl. 2. C. W. Hanes. Manch. R.);

Medals swing-mounted on bar as worn, toned, contact marks and edge bruises in places, otherwise very fine (5)

£2,000-2,500

D.C.M.: *London Gazette*: 18 July, 1917 – 'for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He set a splendid example to the men during the attack, keeping his men together under heavy fire. He personally dispersed a party of six of the enemy and immediately organised consolidation of the captured trench.'

M.M.: *London Gazette*: 1 September, 1916 – 'for bravery in the field'

As mentioned in 'The Great War Medal Collector's Companion Part I' by Williamson, the M.M. awards gazetted on 1 September 1916 were largely issued to recipients who were recommended for bravery on 1 July 1916 – the First Day of the Somme, as well as a lesser number of awards for the days just before and after.

Similarly, the D.C.M. awards gazetted on 18 July 1917 almost certainly relate to the Battle of Arras, concerning dates between 9 April 1917 and 15 May 1917, including actions at Vimy Ridge, Roeux (Chemical Works), Bullecourt, Monchy, Zillebeke, and several others. Given the service location of the 12th Manchesters during that period, it is likely that C.S.M. Hanes won the D.C.M. during the battles of the Scarpe or at Roeux.

He was discharged to Class Z Reserve on 18 February 1919.



509

***The Great War D.C.M. and G.S.M. Iraq Group of 5 awarded to Serjeant John Cook, 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, who was awarded the D.C.M. for gallantry under a severe bombardment on 20 June 1917 at Fortin St Bernard Sap, near Nieuport. During this attack he 'held his platoon together' despite half of his men being made casualties, and he helped to rescue three men who had become buried during the barrage, comprising:**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (7885 Sjt. J. Cook. 2/Manch. R.);

1914 Star with clasp '5th Aug. – 22nd Nov. 1914' (7885 L.Cpl J. Cook. 1/Manch. R.);

British War and Victory Medals (7885 Sjt. J. Cook. Manch. R.);

General Service Medal, 1918-62, G.V.R., single clasp, Iraq (7885 Sjt. J Cook Manch. R.);

Group mounted on card for display, polished, the first in particular, generally very fine, the last with minor rim nick (5)

£1,000-1,500

D.C.M.: *London Gazette*: 25 August 1917 – full original recommendation reads as follows: 'On the 20th June 1917 near Nieuport, this Non-Commissioned Officer was in charge of a platoon holding the Fortin St. Bernard Sap during a heavy bombardment under cover of which it was expected that the enemy would attempt a raid. The Sap had no traverses or cover in it and was subjected to a direct enfilade from the enemy guns. During the bombardment, though over half of his platoon became casualties, this Non-Commissioned Officer moved up and down the Sap cheering up his men and proceeded three times to the head of the Sap to visit several men who were at their bombing posts. This Non-Commissioned Officer located five men who had been buried by the bombardment and personally supervised under continual shellfire, the digging out of three of these men. By his personal gallantry under very heavy and accurate artillery fire, by his coolness and devotion to duty and his personal organisation held his platoon together as a tactical unit ready to repel at any moment an attack on the part of the enemy.'

SERGEANT JOHN COOK was born in 1888 and enlisted for service with the Manchester Regiment on 1 August 1902 at London, having previously worked as a Shoemaker. He initially saw service in South Africa for two months, before spending nearly two years in Singapore, and then nearly ten years in India.

At the outbreak of War in August 1914, he fought with the B.E.F. in France and Flanders between 27 August 1914 and 11 March 1915, then returning for service at home in Britain (having potentially been wounded).

Returning to the front on 12 November 1916, he spent much of the remaining war years in active service on the Western Front until 20 June 1918, during which time he won the D.C.M. for gallantry at Nieuport.

After this, he remained on home service for a year and a half before being sent to Mesopotamia to take part in the Iraq campaign, where he would remain for nearly a year. He also served in India for a further three years between 1921 and 1924, and was eventually discharged on 31 May 1928, after a career of almost 26 years. Offered with the recipient's original 'Certificate of Service' booklet, group photo (which presumably includes the recipient), front page from the *Hull Daily News* concerning his marriage at Skirlaugh, East Yorkshire, on 27 October 1917, and a folder of related research.



510

***A Great War M.M. and Pair awarded to Sergeant Reginald Ellwood Reeve, 23rd (Service) (8th City 'Pals') and 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, late Norfolk Regiment, who was killed in action on 19 August 1918, comprising:**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (**47558 L.Cpl R. E. Reeve. 23/ Manch: R.**);

British War and Victory Medals (**47558 Sjt. R. E. Reeve. Manch. R.**);

Medal group loose, *about extremely fine* (3)

£400-600

M.M.: *London Gazette*: 2 November 1917 – 'for bravery in the field'

Sergeant Reginald Ellwood Reeve, of West Lynn, King's Lynn, Norfolk, originally enlisted into the Norfolk Regiment at King's Lynn, and later was a resident of Snettisham. He served with the 23rd (Service) (8th City 'Pals') Battalion, Manchester Regiment during the Great War until its disbandment in early 1918, where its remaining soldiers were redistributed to other battalions. While latterly serving with the 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, Sergeant Reeve was killed in action on 19 August 1918.

Various Properties

BRITISH CAMPAIGN MEDALS



511

***The N.G.S. Trafalgar & original *The Times* newspaper extract awarded to Able Seaman Thomas Johns, a 'pressed' man from Carmarthen, Wales, who served aboard Lord Nelson's Flagship H.M.S. *Victory* during the Battle of Trafalgar. One other man of this name, also an Able Seaman, was awarded the N.G.S. with Syria clasp – this other example not currently known to the market, comprising:**

Naval General Service, 1793-1840, single clasp, Trafalgar (Thomas Johns.), official rivets to clasp and with old, possibly original ribbon, offered with an original and associated newspaper extract taken from *The Times*, dated Thursday 7 November 1805, recording the details of this great naval battle, *fair only, heavily polished and proudly worn, with heavy edge bruising and evidence of previous brooch mounting to obverse* £6,000-8,000

ABLE SEAMAN THOMAS JOHNS was born c.1777 in Carmarthen, Wales, and was pressed into service with the Royal Navy as an Able Seaman, having been taken from the '*Enterprize*' by a Revenue Cutter. He initially came aboard H.M.S. *Utrecht* (64) on 16 April 1803, before being transferred to H.M.S. *Victory* (100) on 11 May 1803, where he would serve until 5 January 1806 – taking part in Great Britain's finest naval victory whilst aboard Lord Nelson's flagship. Thomas Johns is confirmed as having been present aboard H.M.S. *Victory* at the Battle of Trafalgar on 21 October 1805, and was at that time 28 years of age. Leading the northern, windward column, Nelson's *Victory* advanced straight into the heat of the action, engaging and receiving fire from no fewer than 5 enemy ships (*Heros, Santissima Trinidad, Redoubtable, Neptune, Bucentaure*), even repelling boarders from her decks. Despite the tragic, mortal-wounding of Lord Nelson, and suffering many casualties, the men of H.M.S. *Victory* and the British fleet famously took the day against the combined French and Spanish fleets.

On 6 January 1806 Thomas Johns transferred to H.M.S. *Ocean* (98), serving aboard this ship for 3 years before transferring to H.M.S. *Rhin* (of 40 guns, a captured French frigate) via a short, 6-week period aboard the *Salvador del Mundo* (of 112 guns, a captured Spanish 'three-decker'). As a pressed man, Thomas Johns took his opportunity to make his escape back the civilian life he had been taken from, when on 5 September 1809 he was marked as having 'Run' at Plymouth – having spent over 6 years in pressed, involuntary service aboard various Royal Navy ships.

Another medal of this name was awarded to a similarly-named Thomas Johns, Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Implacable* during the naval operations on and off the coast of Syria in 1840. The well-worn state of the medal offered here, in combination with the newspaper remnant, and the original unaltered clasp rivets, strongly suggests that the above recipient is the true 'Victory' man.

Ex Baldwin, 2011.



512

***Waterloo**, 1815, with original steel clip and large split ring suspension (**John Barlow, 7th Regiment Hussars.**), *sometime lacquered, lightly toned, good very fine* £2,500-3,000

PRIVATE JOHN BARLOW is confirmed on the Waterloo Medal roll as having served with the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

Ex Spink Numismatic Circular, December 1997

Ex Stewart Gager Collection

513

***Waterloo**, 1815, with original steel clip and split ring suspension (**John Hawes, 3rd Batt. Grenad. Guards.**), *well-worn and heavily polished to obverse, but with clear naming, edge bruising and nicks, otherwise fine* £2,000-2,500

PRIVATE JOHN HAWES is confirmed on the Waterloo Medal roll as having served with Lieutenant Colonel Reeve's Company. Chambers' *'Men of the 1st Foot Guards at Waterloo'* gives his name as JOHN HAWS / HAWES, with the information that he was a Suffolk labourer, born c.1782, who enlisted in 1806 and served in the Peninsula at Corunna. He died in 1842 at Denham, Suffolk, and was therefore never issued an M.G.S. with clasp Corunna.



514

***Waterloo**, 1815, with original steel clip and large ring suspension (**Serj. Andrew Black, 1st Batt. 91st Reg. Foot.**), *two edge bruises, good fine, reverse better* £1,800-2,200

SERGEANT ANDREW BLACK is confirmed on the Waterloo Medal roll as having served with Captain Robert McDonald's Company No. 5, of the 1st Battalion, 91st (Argyllshire Highlanders) Regiment of Foot.

Ex Stewart Gager Collection

515

***Waterloo**, 1815, with original steel clip and contemporary nickel silver straight bar suspension, with length of old, possibly original ribbon (**Cornelius Oberstraten 2nd Reg. Light Drag. K.G.L.**), *very minor rim bruises, virtually extremely fine and well-toned* £2,500-3,000

PRIVATE CORNELIUS OBERSTRATEN is confirmed on the Waterloo Medal roll (surname given as 'OBSTATEN').

Ex Christies, April 1999, lot 490 (from: A Collection of Medals to the King's German Legion)

Ex Stewart Gager Collection

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



516

***The Important Union Brigade Charger's Waterloo Medal awarded to Captain Edward Holbech, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, who as Troop Commander of No.1 Troop led his men during the most famous cavalry charge of the battle of Waterloo, that of the Union Brigade. His troop suffered the heaviest casualties in his regiment, and soon after taking part in the charge, Holbech was placed in command of the regiment's captured French prisoners, escorting them to Brussels after the battle, comprising:**

Waterloo, 1815, with replacement silver clip, suspension and bar, with two pins for wear (Captain Edward Holbech 6th or Inniskilling Drag.), upon original ribbon, with additional section of early ribbon with button hole, and a musket ball, possibly removed from a wound received during the battle;

Attractive cabinet tone, one or two small hairlines, otherwise extremely fine

£10,000-15,000

CAPTAIN EDWARD HOLBECH (1785-1847) was born on 31 May 1785, the 4th son of William and Anne Holbech, of Farnborough Hall, Warwickshire, just a few miles from Banbury. Serving with the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, he arrived at Herzele on 11 May 1815, where he and his fellow officers and men were quartered in several small villages to the west in the Dender valley, close to the Royals and the Scots Greys. Holbech is mentioned in the book 'Waterloo General: The Life, Letter and Mysterious Death of Major General Sir William Ponsomby' by J. Morewood, in a letter written by Lieutenant Johnson, which describes the scene in the days before the battle:

'(we were housed) at one wretched farmhouse with one room and a closet to do everything...Holbech sleeps on a table, Dames on six chairs, and I in a closet where there is a bedstead which Holbech would not take for fear of the bugs...Still we are very happy...some other officers have three Dutch officers sleeping in the room with them which must be very disagreeable...'

Despite the makeshift accommodation provided for the officers, on the day of the battle, the Inniskilling Fusiliers were ready, and played a central role in the day's events. As part of Major-General Ponsomby's 2nd Cavalry Brigade, or 'Union Brigade' (alongside the 1st (Royal) Regiment of Dragoons, and the 2nd Royal North British Dragoons, better known as the Scots Greys), the Inniskilling Dragoons took part in what was arguably the decisive moment and turning point of the battle. Charging at from a position on the left of the British and Allied line, the Union Brigade smashed into the opposing French infantry and nearby cavalry, leaving them in complete disarray and confusion. As the officer commanding No. 1 Troop, Holbech himself would have been in the thick of the action. In fact, the Inniskilling Dragoon suffered the heaviest casualties of the charging regiments, and Holbech's troop suffered the heaviest casualties of these six troops, with a reported 17 killed, 2 died of wounds, and 9 wounded from a nominal strength of 73. Following the charge, and presumably after a short period of re-organisation, research suggests that Captain Holbech was instructed by his superior Major Fienness Sanderson Miller to take charge of the regiment's captured French prisoners and escort them to Brussels for imprisonment and eventual exchange, as the battle's latter stages continued.

After Waterloo, Holbech continued to serve for several years of further service until he was eventually placed on half-pay on 11 April, 1822. He died on 24 June 1847 at Alveston, near Stratford-upon-Avon, aged 69. His death is recorded in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' of that year, recording also that he had 'distinguished himself at the memorable battle of Waterloo.' Another brother, George, served as a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. For the Waterloo Medal to his nephew Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Henry Holbech, see lot 536.



517

***An Attractive and Very Scarce Waterloo and Regimental Medal for 'Courage, Loyalty and Good Conduct' over 10 years awarded to Corporal John Taylor, 1st Battalion, 71st (Highland Light Infantry) Regiment of Foot, comprising:**

Waterloo, 1815, with replacement steel clip and ring suspension (**Corp. John Taylor 1st Batt. 71st Reg. Foot.**);

71st Foot Regimental Medal, in silver, c.1815-20, 48mm width, with silver straight bar suspension and clip, with old segment of tartan ribbon, crowned regimental number at centre, hand engraved, with legend surrounding 'For Courage, Loyalty and Good Conduct, 10 Years' Service', *rev.*, combined rose, thistle and shamrock devices, scrolled legend above, 'Tria Juncta in Uno' (cf. Balmer R446a), pair loose, *the first with minor obverse edge bruise at 3 o'clock, light surface marks to both, otherwise good very fine, and a rare regimental medal* (2)

£3,000-4,000

CORPORAL JOHN TAYLOR fought at the Battle of Waterloo in Captain James Henderson's Company, 71st Foot, the regiment placed in the 3rd (Light) Brigade of Lieutenant General Sir Henry Clinton's 2nd Division. The 71st Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Reynell, were initially held in a reserve position on the right flank to the rear of Hougoumont (owing to their recent arrival after a 2-day march) but were later brought forward into the line to support crucial central position between Hougoumont and La Haye Sainte. The anonymous author of *'The Journal of a Highland Soldier, of the 71st or Glasgow Regiment, Highland L.I.'* described the scene:

"The artillery had been tearing away, since day-break, in different parts of the line. About twelve o'clock we received orders to fall in, for attack...General Barnes gave the word, 'Form Square'. In a moment the whole brigade were on their feet to receive the enemy. The General said 'Seventy-first, I have often heard of your bravery, I hope it will not be worse, than it has been, to-day.' Down they came upon our square. We soon put them to right...The noise and smoke were dreadful...all around the wounded and slain lay very thick. We then moved on, in column, for a considerable way, and formed line; gave three cheers, fired a few volleys, charged the enemy, and drove them back."

Napoleon subjected this strategic area to repeated cavalry attacks led by Marshall Ney in addition to heavy artillery fire, but the line held. The 71st also played a part in the repulse of the Imperial Guard, and reputedly fired the last shot of battle with an artillery piece they had just captured, turning it to fire onto the fleeing French forces. In total, the 1st/71st suffered the loss of 16 officers and 171 men killed and wounded at Waterloo. Ex Needes Collection, 1908 and Baldwin, Military Sale 1, June 2013. According to unconfirmed research, another medal of this name may exist in the collection of the Royal Highland Fusiliers Museum.



518

***Army of India, 1803-1826, short-hyphen type, single clasp, Nepal (Lieut. Jas. Manson. 8th N.I.);** officially engraved in small upright capitals, *attractively toned, nearly extremely fine, with some lustre* £2,000-3,000

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES MANSON (1791-1862) was born on 16 July 1791 at St. Mary's, Lambeth, the son of Thomas Manson and Susanna Manson (née Blake). He joined the Bengal Establishment as a Cadet in 1807, being promoted to Ensign on September 14, 1808 and posted to the 8th Battalion Native Infantry in 1809. He took part in the expedition to Mauritius of 1810, and served as an Ensign with the 2nd Volunteer Battalion during the first phase of the Nepal War in 1814-15, being promoted to Lieutenant on 16 December 1814. He spent a short time with the 1st Company Pioneers in the 4th (Dinapore) Division, and did duty with Gardner's Irregular Cavalry in 1815, before returning to the 2nd/8th N.I. in the 4th Brigade Centre Column during the Nepal War in 1816 (Hodson's 'Officers of the Bengal Army', refers).

He subsequently undertook a number of positions in Mirzapur and Burdwan in the years following, before serving as Assistant to the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of the Himalayas (a Captain J. D. Herbert) between 24 June 1823 and 3 October 1828. During this time he was promoted to Captain on 13 May 1825. His next major position of note was to follow on 1 November 1831, when he was appointed as the fourth and final Commissioner to the ex Peishwa Baji Rao II at Bithur (the last Peishwa of the Maratha Empire), in which capacity he would continue to serve for some 20 years, until September 1851 (after the death of Baji Rao II). He was an important figure in Bithur, and in the latter years of Baji Rao II's life, and he witnessed a variety of court intrigues, attempted robberies and assassination attempts, all of which were unsuccessful. Captain Manson receives his own dedicated chapter in the book 'The Last Peshwa and the English Commissioners 1818-1851' by P. C. Gupta, in which this period is covered in great detail.

He progressed during this time to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, 28th N.I., in September 1847, and then Colonel in 1857 with the 44th N.I., he reached his final rank of Major-General on 15 May 1859. Returning to England, he died in London on 15 July 1862, just one day short of his 71st Birthday.

Ex Sotheby's, 25-28 November, 1995, lot 912

519

***Honourable East India Company Medal for Burma, 1824-26, in silver, with original steel clip and split ring suspension,** *light hairlines, good very fine with some lustre* £500-600



520

***China 1842**, with original straight bar suspension and ribbon (**Daniel Conway, Purser, H.M.S. Columbine.**); in later antique box, attractive cabinet tone, a few small marks and bruises to rim, otherwise nearly extremely fine £800-1,200

PURSER DANIEL CONWAY, of Cork, Ireland, was made Paymaster on 28 December 1837, and served as Purser aboard the sloop HMS Columbine (16 guns) during the First China War of 1840-42, having been appointed Purser on 31 May 1838. He later served aboard HMS Hydra in 1843. In his personal life, he is recorded in the *United Service Magazine* as having married Miss Margaret McCarthy, of Cove, near Cork, Ireland in 1838 (later renamed Queenstown) with whom he had a daughter, Mary Catherine Conway, on 6 April 1946. They are noted as residing at 'New Square'.

116 China 1842 medals were issued to H.M.S. Columbine, making it relatively scarce to the market.

521

***China 1842**, with typical straight bar suspension (**John Owens, H.M.S. Cornwallis.**); light hairlines and the odd surface scratch, otherwise extremely fine £400-500

ABLE SEAMAN JOHN OWENS is confirmed on the China 1842 medal roll.

522

India General Service, 1854-1895, single clasp, Burma 1887-89 (**5453 Pte W. Guy 4th Bn Rif. Brig.**); officially engraved, good very fine or better £120-150

PRIVATE W. GUY is confirmed on the IG.S. roll and is entitled to the above clasp.

523

India General Service, 1854-1895, single clasp, Sikkim 1888 (**257 Pte T. Carr 2nd Bn Derby. R.**); officially engraved, almost extremely fine £120-150

PRIVATE TOM CARR is confirmed on the I.G.S. medal roll as having served with the 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment.

524

India General Service, 1854-1895, three clasps, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89, Burma 1889-92 (**81 Sepoy Lahori 2d Sikh Infy**); officially engraved, uneven tone, suspension slightly loose, about very fine £60-80

525

***Crimea**, 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**Served As Corpl. H. Williams. 7th Regt. H. H. Pearce**), officially impressed, with additional engraved details before and after, concerning his service alias, upon original ribbon, mounted within handsome black memorial frame, minor rim nick, an attractive very fine, or slightly better £400-500

CORPORAL HENRY WILLIAMS is confirmed on the Crimea Medal Roll as having served in the 7th Royal Fusiliers, with the added remark '**wounded at Alma and has since died of disease**' (as read by the cataloguer). This idea is rather reinforced, given the lot's memorial frame. All three clasps confirmed on the roll.



526

***The Rare Indian Mutiny Cawnpore Casualty Medal to Private Thomas Mallinson, 84th (York and Lancaster) Foot.** Having taken part in the earlier siege and negotiated departure from Cawnpore under General Wheeler, he was later killed with the boats during the massacre and capture of British soldiers, women and children whilst crossing of the river Ganges at the Satichura Ghat, on 27 June 1857, from which only four British soldiers survived, comprising:

Indian Mutiny, 1857-1859, no clasp (**Thos. Mallinson, 84th Regt.**); once brooch mounted and worn as a memorial brooch or widow's brooch, now restored, *obverse brooch marks and minor edge bruises, otherwise about very fine, very rare* £3,000-4,000

PRIVATE THOMAS MALLINSON, a Labourer from Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, enlisted into the 84th (2nd Bn York and Lancaster) Regiment on 27 January 1855. He was one of the roughly one hundred men from 'E' and 'G' Companies who were despatched from Dum Dum between 19-24 May 1857 to Benares. From there, Mallinson was sent to Cawnpore with some fifty men under the command of Lieutenant Frederick Saunders to assist during the on-going siege of Major-General Wheeler's defensive entrenchment.

The defensive position was centred upon two fortified barrack buildings with unfinished earthen walls and rifle pits surrounding, with a small hospital and a single water well. This entrenchment contained and housed the entire British force and civilian refugees, and was swiftly surrounded by vast enemy forces. Despite mounting a fearsome defence, and despite outbreaks of disease and exposure to the burning sun, a negotiated truce with Nana Sahib was eventually accepted, on the condition that the entire British contingent would be allowed to depart with their arms to the Satichura Ghat (or Satichura Jetty), for subsequent evacuation by boat across the Ganges, from whence they could travel onwards to Allahabad and to safety. Historians dispute the exact causes of the massacre, but whether by planned deception or through localised confusion and panic amongst the troops, shots were fired, leading to the gruesome Cawnpore Massacre in which the vast majority of British soldiers and civilians, including Wheeler himself, were killed or captured – including Private Thomas Mallinson, on 27 June 1857.

Tavender's 'Casualty Roll for the Indian Mutiny 1857-59' records one officer (Lieutenant Saunders) and 49 other ranks from the 84th as having been massacred at Cawnpore, however some of these names do not seem to appear on the medal roll. It has been suggested by previous cataloguers that given the apparent rarity of these medals at auction, it is possible that most were never issued. Similarly, this appears to be the case for medals to casualties from the 32nd Foot who were also massacred at Cawnpore, and to those of the 35th Foot who were killed in the disaster at Jugdispore. An interesting and rare casualty medal, worthy of further research.

Ex Bill & Angela Strong Collection, DNW, 18 May 2011.

527

***Indian Mutiny, 1857-59, no clasp (3390 Drummr John McDonald. 87th Regt.); surface marks and edge bump to surname, about very fine** £150-200

DRUMMER JOHN McDONNELL / McDONALD, was born c. 1831 in Fermoy, near Cork, Ireland. He originally attested as a Private with the 32nd (Cornwall) Foot on 10 April 1849, serving with this original regiment until 1 February 1854. Upon this date he transferred into the 87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers) Foot, serving with them as a Drummer on the North West Frontier of India (for which he appears to be entitled to the Indian General Service Medal), and then during the Indian Mutiny.

He continued to serve with this regiment (known as 'McDonald' in the 1858 Musters) and was eventually discharged from further service on 17 May 1870, when he was again known as 'McDonnell'. Offered with a copy of his discharge papers which confirm this entitlement, and record that he died on 12 April 1907.



528

***Indian Mutiny, 1857-59, single clasp, Lucknow (W. Peden, 1st Bn 20th Regt);** *claw and suspension re-fitted, clasp possibly added later, otherwise very fine* £200-300

PRIVATE WILLIAM PEDEN is confirmed on the Indian Mutiny Medal roll as serving with the 1st Battalion, 20th (East Devonshire) Foot, and is entitled to the above medal and clasp.

529

***An Indian Mutiny and Army L.S.G.C. Pair awarded to Sergeant Michael Scanlon, 1st Battalion, 13th (1st Somersetshire) (Prince Albert's Light Infantry) Foot, who served with the 1st Battalion, 34th (Cumberland) Foot during the Indian Mutiny, comprising:**

Indian Mutiny, 1857-59, single clasp, Lucknow (**M. Scanlon, 34th Regt**);

Army Long Service and Good Conduct, V.R. swivel type (**966 Sergt M. Scanlon. 1st. Bn. 13th Foot**);

Pair loose, *heavy contact marks and reverse edge bump to first, suspension slightly bent, good fine or better, the second very fine (2)* £300-400

SERGEANT MICHAEL SCANLON was born c.1833 at Newcastle, in Limerick, Ireland, and he attested for service with the 1st / 34th Foot at Limerick on 3 August 1852, at the age of 19. He served with this regiment in the Crimea (for which he is entitled to the Crimea Medal with Sebastopol clasp, and Turkish Crimea medal) and also during the Indian Mutiny at Lucknow. He later transferred to serve in the 1st / 13th Foot, on 1 October 1862, with whom he was later awarded his L.S.G.C. with gratuity. Offered with a copy of his discharge papers confirming the above medals and his full entitlement as described.

530

***Indian Mutiny, 1857-59, single clasp, Central India (John Doherty, 83rd Regt);** *good very fine* £200-250

PRIVATE JOHN DOHERTY was born c.1833 in Tipperary, Ireland, attested for service in the 83rd Foot at Liverpool on 7 October 1851, with whom he served during the Indian Mutiny. Offered with a copy of his discharge papers which confirm the above entitlement, and show that he was discharged from further service (apparently owing to an accidental injury) on 30 March 1870.



530A

A Good Crimean War, Indian Mutiny and L.S.G.C. Group of 3 awarded to Corporal John Jordan, 12th Lancers, comprising:

Crimea, 1854-56, single clasp, Sebastopol (...Pte. John Jordan. 1... ..rs), engraved naming, worn away in parts from contact / bruising;

Indian Mutiny, 1857-59, single clasp, Central India (J. Jordan, 12th Lancers);

Army Long Service and Good Conduct, V.R. swivel type (1598. Corpl John Jordan 12th Lancers);

edge bruising and contact marks to the first two, good fine and about very fine; the last with two small rim nicks, very fine (3)
£600-700

CORPORAL JOHN JORDAN was born c.1834 in the parish of St. Luke's, Chelsea, London and attested for service with the 12th Lancers at Westminster on 2 July 1853, aged 19 years. He served through the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, and was afterwards promoted to Corporal in 1866 and awarded the L.S. & G.C. in 1871 with a gratuity of £5. He was discharged at his own request on 15 July 1874. Offered with a copy of his discharge papers, which confirm the above entitlement (and his additional entitlement to a Turkish Crimea Medal).

531

The Important Early Victorian Campaign Group of 4 awarded Colonel John Prior, 6th Lancers, late 12th Lancers, with whom he served during a great many actions in the Kaffir War of 1851-53, during the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny. By virtue of this, his group a unique entitlement to an officer in the 12th Lancers, comprising:

South Africa, 1834-53 (Capt. J. D. M. M. Prior, 12th Lancers);

Crimea, 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Capt. I. de M. Prior, 12th Rl. Lancers) contemporary engraved naming;

Indian Mutiny, 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (Capt. I. De M, M, Prior, 12th Lancers);

Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue, unnamed, fitted with scroll suspension, edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine or better (4)
£4,000-5,000

COLONEL JOHN DE MONTMORENCY MURRAY PRIOR (1822-1876) was born in 1822, the second son of Lodge Morres Murry-Prior, a former army officer himself, and Anna Maria Prior (née Brownrigg). He joined the Army as an Ensign in the 36th Regiment on 31 December 1841. Soon afterwards he transferred to the 12th Lancers as Cornet in July 1843, becoming Lieutenant in 1846 and Captain in 1851. He served with the 12th Lancers throughout the Kaffir (or 'Xhosa') War of 1851-53 in South Africa, including the passage of, and the operations around, the River Kei. He also served during the Crimean War from 17 May 1855, seeing action at the battle of Tchernaya, during the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and also in the operations near Eupatoria under General d'Allonville. He then served during the Indian Mutiny of 1857-59 with the Saugor and Nerbudda Field Force, including the action of Banda where he personally commanded the left wing of the 12th Lancers. He was also present during the actions of Jegunge and Kobrai, during the relief of Kirwee and at the storming of the heights of Punwarrie (for which he was mentioned in despatches, brevets of both Major and Lieutenant-Colonel). He transferred to the 6th Dragoons in December 1860, becoming Colonel of the regiment in 1865, and Colonel of the 65th Armagh Infantry Brigade (87th & 94th) in April 1873. Colonel Prior was in fact the only officer of the 12th Lancers to receive medals for all three of these campaigns, making this a unique entitlement.

He died 18 April 1876 at Ballynahone House, Armagh, and his full obituary, published in the Belfast Weekly News of 22 April 1876, reads as follows:

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



"FUNERAL OF COLONEL PRIOR. Last week we announced, with much regret the death of Colonel J. M. M. Prior, commanding the 65th sub-district. Colonel Prior entered the service in December, 1841, since which period he passed through a very distinguished career. in the Kaffir war of 1851-3, and for his gallant conduct there was awarded a medal; he also took part in the Crimean war and gained two medals, and subsequently passed through the terrible ordeal of the Indian mutiny. In every engagement he displayed the utmost bravery, and yet his heroism was no more characteristic than the amiability and kindness of his disposition. He was respected and beloved by his brother officers, as well as by the men under him. The same esteem which was manifested towards him in active service followed him into more peaceful times, and by none will his loss be more sadly experienced than by the citizens of Armagh, amongst whom he has resided for a length of time, and near whom he died. He was a universal favourite, and his memory will long be green in the hearts of his old comrades of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons and 12th Lancers. Though ailing for some time, Colonel Prior's demise was unexpected. Phthisis was the malady under which he suffered, and he breathed his last on Tuesday at his residence, Ballynahone House, in the neighbourhood of Armagh.

Monday was the day appointed for the interment, and the funeral was attended, not alone with military colours, but by a general indication of popular sorrow, that was the truest tribute to the deceased officer's character. At two o'clock the solemn cortege started. The firing party consisted of 300 men of the 94th and 89th Regiments. The fife and drum band and brass band of the 94th were also present, as was the band of the Armagh Militia. The coffin was placed on a gun carriage attended by a party of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons. Colonel Lord John Taylour, Major Mitchell, and a large number of officers assisted at the obsequies. Along the route taken by the procession immense numbers of people had assembled. The bands performed meanwhile alternately the impressive "Dead March in Saul." The streets of the city also were greatly crowded during the funeral. On reaching the cathedral the coffin was borne in and placed before the chancel when the Very Rev. Dr. Reeves, Dean of Armagh, conducted the solemn service of the Church of Ireland. At its conclusion the coffin was reverently carried out and deposited in its final resting place in the adjoining graveyard. The troops fired three rounds over the grave, and then returned their respective garrisons." (© The British Library Board)

Ex Clive Nowell Collection, DNW, 24 June 2009, lot 167



532

***A Second China War and Army L.S.G.C. Pair awarded to Colour-Sergeant Edmond Ryan, 59th (2nd Nottinghamshire) Foot, comprising:**

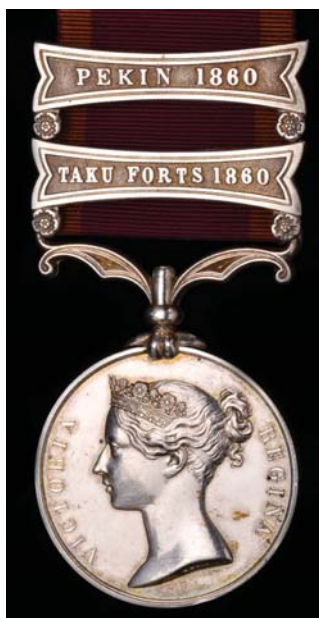
Second China War, 1857-1860, single clasp, Canton 1857 (Sergt. Edmd. Ryan. 59th Regt), officially impressed;

Army Long Service and Good Conduct, V.R., 2nd type (1855-1874) with silver metal bar and brooch pin (2961 Colr. Sergt. Edmond Ryan 59th Foot);

Pair loose, the first cleaned about very fine with some light scratches, the second extremely fine with dark cabinet toning (2) £300-400

COLOUR-SERGEANT EDMOND RYAN is confirmed on the Second China War medal roll, and is entitled to the above clasp.

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



535

533

Second China War, 1857-1860, 3 clasps, Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858, unnamed as issued, *disc and suspension carriage broken and separate, fine thus* £100-120

534

Second China War, 1857-1860, single clasp, Taku Forts 1860 (**Drivr. Josh. Smith. No. 7 Batty. 14th Bde. Ryl. Arty.**); officially impressed, *lightly polished, suspension slightly bent, good very fine / extremely fine* £150-200

535

***Second China War**, 1857-1860, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (**Asst. Surgn. S H. Marshall, 1st Bn. 2nd Regt.**); officially impressed, *suspension claw slightly loose, surface marks and hairlines, otherwise good very fine* £300-400

ASSISTANT-SURGEON STEPHEN HENRY MARSHALL (b.1831) was born in Edinburgh on 3 November 1831, the son of William Marshall, an Artist, and Jane Marshall (née McLean), residents of 100 Princes Street, Edinburgh (in 1841). He was appointed Assistant Surgeon on the Hospital Staff on 7 May 1858 and appointed to the 1st Battalion, 2nd Regiment of Foot on 25 June the same year. He served with this battalion during the Second China War of 1860, and later transferred to the 45th Foot in April 1862. He was then placed on Half Pay on 23 September 1862.

Ex Glendining, November 1995



536

The Interesting and Rare Red River 1870 and Indian Peace Medal 1874 'Qu'appelle Treaty' Group of 6 awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Henry Holbech, 60th Regiment (King's Royal Rifle Corps), who served as an Ensign during the Red River Expedition of 1870, and appears to have been connected to the 1874 Qu'appelle Treaty signed with the leaders of the Cree and Salteaux/Chippewa tribes. He later served as Captain and A.D.C. to Major-General Luard with the Canadian Militia during the campaigns in Egypt and the Sudan, comprising:

Jubilee 1897, silver issue;

Canada General Service, 1866-70, single clasp, Red River 1870 (**Ens: W. H. Holbech, 1: 60: R. R.**);

Egypt and Sudan, 1882-89, dated reverse, single clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**Capt: W. H. Holbech, 3rd Bn K. R. R. Corps**);

Turkey, Order of the Medjidie, Officer's 4th class breast badge, in silver, gold and enamels;

Khedive's Star, 1882;

With Indian Peace Medal, V.R., 1874, silver, with ring suspension, 76.5mm width, 216g, awarded for the signing of Indian Peace Treaty No.4 (or The Qu'appelle Treaty), agreed on 15 September 1874 on the shores of Lake Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, with the Cree and Salteaux;

Medal group swing-mounted on bar with reverse brooch pin (the fourth now loose), all with original ribbons, Indian Peace Medal separate, also offered with similar miniature group, two shako plates (one broken), and three pouch-belt chains with whistle and lion's head fittings (two in hallmarked silver, one in silvered base metal), one whistle with 4 notches marked beneath, *medals toned, extremely fine, Indian Peace Medal with old uneven tone, minor hairlines, good extremely fine* (12) £6,000-8,000

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



LIEUTENANT WALTER HENRY HOLBECH (1845-1901) was born in 1845, the first son of Reverend Charles William Holbech, of Farnborough, Warwickshire [thus, the nephew of Captain Edward Holbech, see lot BECo1]. He studied at University College, Oxford, matriculating in June 1863 and graduating with a B.A. in 1868. Upon completion of his studies he joined the Colours, purchasing an Ensigncy with the 28th (North Gloucestershire) Foot as Gentleman on 14 October 1868. The following year he transferred as an Ensign to the 60th Foot on 3 February 1869, and with this regiment he would remain for the rest of his military career.

Shortly after joining the King's Royal Rifle Corps, Holbech joined 'H' Company of the 1st K.R.R.C., travelling to Canada as part of Garnet Wolseley's Red River Expedition, of which the 1st Battalion K.R.R.C. under Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Feilden formed the core British 'red-coat' element. In addition, two pieces of artillery, two battalions of locally-raised Canadian riflemen joined the force in support, with two-hundred voyageurs to assist with transport. This expedition is considered to have been amongst the most arduous undertaken by the British army, and although largely forgotten by history, Wolseley's 1,200 men covered hundreds of miles of Canadian rivers, lakes and wilderness, carrying all their own food, guns, artillery and equipment. Through constant hard work, and with the help of the tireless voyageurs, they covered the 1,200-mile distance in remarkable time (still taking just over two months), catching the enemy leader Louis Riel and the Metis completely by surprise on 24 August 1870. Riel and his forces duly fled, leaving Fort Garry to be captured without a single loss. With the collapse of the rebellion, the expedition ultimately brought about the unification of the Dominion of Canada. Approximately 502 Red River 1870 clasps were issued, including 12 officers and 115 men of the 1/60th, and 18 to other British units.

Holbech appears to have remained in Canada afterwards, receiving an Indian Peace Medal for the signing of Treaty number 4 in 1874 – an agreement signed between Great Britain and the Cree and Salteaux peoples of Saskatchewan. As part of this treaty, some 75,000 square miles of territory were ceded. Holbech was appointed Instructor of Musketry on 23 January 1878, and was seconded to Cyprus for a brief period of civil service on 1 April 1879, but was recalled later that year. He briefly retired to his pension on 21 July 1880 but was then promoted to Captain on 6 August 1880. He married Mary Caroline Walrond (daughter of John Walrond, 1st Baronet) on 28 February 1881. He was promoted to Major on November 17 1882.

During the war in Egypt in 1882, he took part in the engagement at Tel-el-Mahnta, in the action at Kassasin (9th September), and at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir as Brigade Major to the 2nd Infantry Brigade (for which he was mentioned in despatches, with the Brevet of Major, and awarded a 4th Class Order of the Medjidie). The notes on the original medal roll for the Egypt Campaign notes that he had served as A.D.C. to Major-General Luard, Commanding the Canadian Militia (dated 9 April 1883).

After this period of service he was made Adjutant of the 1st Oxfordshire (Oxford University) Volunteers in November 1883, continuing for roughly two years, and he was for a time Gentleman of Arms. He retired to half-pay as honorary Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 July, 1892, resided latterly at Chalfont Lodge, Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire, and died on 6 March 1901. He was buried at St Botolph's Church, Farnborough, where sadly, his eldest son Lieutenant William Hugh Holbech, Scots Guards, was also later buried in 1914. For the Waterloo Medal to his father, Captain Edward Holbech, see lot 516.



All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



538

***A Rare Sudan Campaign Officer's 'Bahr-El-Ghazal' Exploration Group of 6 awarded Major Ronald Anthony Markham, Coldstream Guards. An important and largely unsung figure in the early exploration of the Bahr-el-Ghazal region, he is a rare and officially confirmed officer recipient of the Bahr-el-Ghazal clasp, serving as A.D.C. to Sirdar Sir Reginald Wingate between 1900 and late 1901. He travelled up the White Nile from Khartoum on 3 July 1901 with Pasha Von Slatin in the gunboat 'Sheikh' to deliver important communications from the Sirdar to local commandants in the region, and to seek news from the Austin-Bright Survey Expedition in July 1901. In the course of this journey he travelled inland, meeting and negotiating with local Sheikhs and tribal leaders. Serving later in the Great War, he was second in command of the 2nd Coldstream Guards when he received a bullet to the temple and later died of wounds on 25 October 1914 at St. Julien, comprising:**

1911 Coronation;

Turkey, Order of the Medjidie, Officer's 4th class breast badge in silver, gold and enamels, reverse engraved (**Capt: R. A. Markham. Coldstream Gds**);

Khedive's Sudan, 1896-1908, 2 clasps, Sudan 1899, Bahr-el-Ghazal 1900-02 (**Capt: R. A. Markham. Coldstream Gds**), these three court-mounted on bar with reverse brooch pin;

1914 Star with loose clasp '5th Aug.-22nd Nov. 1914' (**Major R. A. Markham. C. Gds.**), with fitted black leather case;

British War and Victory Medals (**Major R. A. Markham.**), with original boxes of issue;

Trio loose, *toned, extremely fine, with some lustre* (6)

£3,000-5,000

Turkey, Order of the Medjidie, 4th Class: *London Gazette*: 19 April 1901

M.i.D.: *London Gazette*: 8 October 1914, and 14 January 1915

"MAJOR RONALD ANTHONY MARKHAM (1870-1914) was born on 15 October, 1870 at West Cowes, Isle of Wight, and was the only surviving son of the late Colonel William Thomas Markham (and Annie Markham), of Becca Hall, Yorkshire, who served in the Crimean War in the Rifle Brigade and Coldstream Guards, and grandson of Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A ('*The Bond of Sacrifice*', Volume I, refers). He was also cousin to Sir Clements Markham, who became President of the Royal Geographical Society, and was an important and ardent advocate of Polar exploration (in particular, helping to organise Scott's '*Discovery Expedition*' of 1901-04). Educated at Charterhouse, Ronald Markham received his first commission as Second Lieutenant in the 3rd Prince of Wales Volunteers on 16 April 1889, afterwards joining the Coldstream Guards in December 1890, becoming Lieutenant in August 1896 and Captain in December 1899."

He took part in the first advance against the Khalifa in the Nile Expedition of 1899, for which he received the Khedive's Sudan medal and clasp, and then between August 1899 and August 1903 he served as a Bimbashi with the Egyptian Army, acting as A.D.C. to Sirdar Reginald Wingate (Governor General of the Sudan) from April 1900 to December 1902. For this service he received the Order of the Medjidie, 4th Class on 19 April 1901. After the murder of Bimbashi Scott Barbour on 10 January 1902 and the subsequent punitive expedition, there was much tension and potential danger in the region. A few months later, Bimbashi Markham was sent on an expedition up the White Nile from Khartoum (with Pasha Von Slatin) in the gunboat '*Sheikh*' with several private communications from the Sirdar to the local commandants. Leaving on 3 July 1902, his expedition took several weeks. As recorded in The Sudan Intelligence Report No.84 (1st to 31st July 1901):

'Bimbashi Markham left Khartoum on the 3rd instant in the gunboat "Sheikh" for Sobat, Baro, and Pibor rivers to endeavour to open up communication with the Austin-Bright Survey Expedition, about which no news is as yet forthcoming. He carried letters from the Sirdar to the commandants of the Abyssinian posts at Gore and in the neighbourhood of Lake Rudolf, as well as one for Major Austin himself. Whether any of the letters will ever reach their destinations is extremely doubtful, as the tribes who will have to provide the messengers are for the most part hostile to the Abyssinians.'

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His own letters written back to Sirdar Wingate, from Sobat, dated 29 July 1901, give an insight into the great variety of dangers and difficulties which he encountered:

'My Dear General...I got to Nasser on the 20th July and next day interviewed Sheikh Luantia (of the Nuer), and after a great deal of haggling, backsheeshing, finally told him he would incur your displeasure if he didn't provide 2 guides for 3 men I had found in Nasser, willing to take the letters, but ignorant of the way...our transport occasionally got badly bogged; sleep at nights was an impossibility, mosquitoes beat all description. On the way we had a few adventures – at one village, where apparently white men have never been...a woman came by carrying a pitcher of water – she took one look at me, dropped her pitcher – then ran round us yelling and screaming...One night our poor donkey, which was not more than three yards from me was attacked and badly bitten by a hyena which got into the long grass before I could get my gun out...'

Markham was also with Miralai Sparkes Bey, Commandant of the Bahr-El-Ghazal Expedition, when they arrived at Khartoum from Wau on 28 September 1901. Markham had joined him from Meshra er Rek, as mentioned in Sudan Intelligence Report No.86 (1st to 30th September 1901). While he is not listed amongst the 7 recipients of the Bahr-el-Ghazal Cigarette cases issued by Sparkes Bey, his presence as an officer and key figure at precisely the same time is confirmed in contemporary sources, as well as in a formal letter concerning the issue of his Bahr-El-Ghazal clasp (a copy of which is included with this group). He was promoted to Major in 1907.

Serving afterwards during the Great War, he took part in much of the early fighting of 1914, and was hit with a bullet to his temple at St. Julien, France, on the 23rd October 1914, dying two days later. At the time of his death he was Second in Command of his battalion. He was mentioned in Sir John French's Despatches of the 8th October 1914, and the 14th January 1915.

He was a member of the Guards' Nulli Secundus, and the Turf Clubs; also of the M.C.C. and I Zingari. He was fond of cricket and shooting, and was a very keen and hard rider to hounds. He was born at Melton Mowbray, from which place he had hunted all his life, and is buried in Sysonby Churchyard. An early casualty of the Great War (during which the repatriation of the bodies of officers and soldiers was still possible), he is remembered with honour at the Sysonby Churchyard, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.

Offered with: two original M.i.D. certificates in original O.H.M.S. envelope; a formal portrait photograph taken by G. Lekegian of Cairo; a formal portrait photograph of the recipient on horseback during a hunt by Heawood's of Leicester; a privately printed diary recording Markham's service in 1914; a hand-typed copy of the Diary of Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Pereira's 1914 service with an accompanying handwritten letter dated 5 November 1915; delivery letters for his Great War trio; an official copy of his last will and testament; and a quantity of related research.



539

***Shanghai Jubilee Medal, 1893, silver issue, reverse engraved and named (A. G. H. Carruthers.)** with ring suspension and modern replacement ribbon, *attractive light tone, good extremely fine* £300-400

ALFRED GEORGE HARRISON CARRUTHERS (1870-1924) was born on 26 February 1870 at Inverness, Scotland, the son of Walter Carruthers and Mary Carruthers (née Ferguson), an important local family who owned and ran the 'Inverness Courier' and the printing company 'Robert Carruthers & Sons'. Having completed his education at Fettes College, Edinburgh, he passed his examinations and joined the Chinese Maritime Customs Service as 4th Assistant B at Swatow in February 1889. He received the support and sponsorship of the Marsh family of Hong Kong during his application, the most important of whom was Sir William Henry Marsh KCMG, twice Governor of Hong Kong. He appears also to have been a cricketer (and in particular, a bowler) of considerable talent, and an important member of the Shanghai Cricket Club. In the Shanghai vs. Hong Kong match of 3-4 October, 1892, for example, he took 13 for 70 over the two days, helping his side win comfortably by 157 runs.



Later records confirm that Alfred Carruthers was an Agent/Officer with the Chinese Maritime Customs Service and resident in Shanghai in 1901, at 2 Park Road. He is also later recorded as being amongst the leading officers in the Swatow during WWI between 1916 and 1918. He married a WWI Nurse, a Lilian Constance Keys, at Victoria, Canada, on 30 December 1918. Research suggests that he spent 30 years in China, and reached the position of Deputy Commissioner of the Chinese Customs Service, being invalided from further service in January 1921. Later emigrating to Australia, he died on 21 June 1942, at Sydney, Australia.

540

India General Service, 1895-1902, single clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (3608 Sepoy Gujar Singh 15th Bl Infy); *suspension slightly loose, lightly toned, very fine* £60-80

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



541

***A Scarce and well-documented Hong Kong Plague and Q.S.A. Pair awarded to Private T. Jones, Shropshire Light Infantry, comprising:**

Hong Kong Plague, 1894, silver issue, with single privately made clasp engraved 'China' (**Private T. Jones, S.L.I.**);

Queen's South Africa, 1899-1902, 3rd type reverse, single clasp, Transvaal (**4072 Pte. T. Jones. Shrops: L.I.**);

Pair loose, good very fine (2)

£2,000-2,500

PRIVATE THOMAS JONES was born in February 1873 in Knighton, Radnorshire. Having previously worked as an Engine Cleaner, he attested for service with the Shropshire Light Infantry at Manchester on 14 March 1893. He served with them while stationed in Hong Kong during the Plague of 1894 (bubonic plague), where the Shropshire Light Infantry became known as the 'Whitewash Brigade' for their efforts in controlling the outbreak. He also served in South Africa, and was later transferred to the Army Reserve at the termination of his period of service at Shrewsbury, on 7 September 1902, aged 29 years. He was discharged from the Army Reserve on 13 August 1909.

Jones re-enlisted into the King's Shropshire Light Infantry upon the outbreak of hostilities against Germany on 30 September 1914, and served with the B.E.F. in France. Taking part in hard fighting, he was eventually discharged on 8 June 1916 as 'no longer physically fit for war service', owing to the effects of Neurasthenia (an outmoded term considered to be a weakness of the nerves, and often associated with what we would now call 'shell shock').

This pair is also offered with a number of original documents including: Parchment Certificate of Character 1902; Parchment Reserve Certificate 1903; Parchment Certificate of Discharge 1905; Parchment Certificate of Discharge from the Reserve 1909; Character Certificate 1916; Certificate of Discharge 1916; Ministry of Pensions papers (3).

Ex Hamilton Collection, September 1976



542

***A India General Service 'Punjab Frontier' and China 1900 'Relief of Peking' Pair awarded to Sepoy Hukam Singh, 1st Sikh Infantry, comprising:**

India General Service, 1895-1902, single clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**4178 Naik Hukam Singh 1st Sikh Infy.**);

China 1900, single clasp, Relief of Peking (**4178 Sepoy Hukam Singh 1st Sikh Infy.**);

Pair loose, suspension to first slightly loose, cleaned, about very fine (2)

£300-400



543
***British North Borneo Company's Medal**, 1897-1916, silver issue, single clasp, Punitive Expeditions, unnamed as issued, with second type ribbon, *lightly toned with surface hairlines, otherwise extremely fine, and scarce* £400-500

544
***British North Borneo Company's Medal**, 1897-1916, silver issue, single clasp, Rundum, unnamed as issued, *lightly toned with surface hairlines, otherwise extremely fine, and scarce* £400-500

545
Queen's South Africa, 1899-1902, 2nd type reverse, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Relief of Ladysmith (**9309 Pte. F. H. Jenkins, K.R.R.C.**); *toned, good very fine* £60-80

Entitlement confirmed, the recipient serving with the 3rd Battalion K.R.R.C.

546
A Boer War Pair awarded to Private J. Bently, Bedford Regiment, comprising:
 Queen's South Africa, 1899-1902, 2nd type reverse, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen (**5543 Pte W. Bentley, Bedford Regt**);
 King's South Africa, 1901-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**5543 Pte. J. Bently, . Bedford: Regt**);
 Group swing-mounted on card, *polished, clasps slightly bent and minor edge bruising, otherwise about very fine* (2) £150-200

PRIVATE J. BENTLY is confirmed is confirmed on the Q.S.A. medal roll (as W. Bentley) but this appears to have been corrected by the time of his award of the K.S.A., also confirmed as above.

547
Defective: Queen's South Africa, 1899-1902, 2nd type reverse, with 3 cast copy clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (**809 Pte D. Hewitt, 2nd RI W. Kent**), medal officially impressed; with a Boer War Pair, comprising Queen's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State and King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901 and 1902 (**4384 Sjt. H. Shirley. N. Staffs. R**); both of the latter apparently erased and then depot impressed; *the first lightly toned, but very heavily polished, suspension loose, fair only, later pair polished with contact marks, fine* (3) £80-100

The first confirmed on the roll with this official entitlement as listed for service with the 2nd Battalion Royal West Kents, the second appears to be entitled to a single clasp QSA with Cape Colony, for service with the 4th Bn North Staffordshire Regiment.

548
China 1900, no clasp (**W. W. Bartlett, Sto. 2 Cl., H.M.S. Terrible.**); *initials in naming slightly double-struck, a few hairlines, extremely fine* £120-150

STOKER W. BARTLETT is confirmed on the China 1900 medal roll as having served aboard H.M.S. *Terrible*.

549
China 1900, no clasp (**W. T. Stevens, Sto, H.M.S. Bonaventure.**); *lightly toned with a few hairlines, extremely fine* £120-150

STOKER W. T. STEVENS is confirmed on the China 1900 medal roll as having served aboard H.M.S. *Bonaventure*. The 'notes' column mentions that this medal was delivered to H.M.S. *Triumph* on 18 June 1902.

550

China 1900, no clasp (**C. Bowman, Sto., H.M.S. Undaunted.**); *minor edge bruise, otherwise extremely fine* £120-150

STOKER C. BOWMAN is confirmed on the China 1900 medal roll as having served aboard H.M.S. *Undaunted*. The 'notes' column mentions that this medal was delivered to H.M.S. *Victory* on 8 September 1902.

551

China 1900, bronze issue, no clasp, with original ribbon and reverse brooch pin (**Barber Wahab 30th Baluch Infy.**); engraved in a running script, *die flaws and small marks in fields, otherwise better than very fine* £80-100



552

***A China 1900 'Relief of Pekin' and WWI Long Service Group of 5 awarded to Petty Officer George H. West, Royal Navy**, comprising:

China 1900, no clasp (**G. H. West., A.B. H.M.S. Orlando.**);

1914-15 Star (**192030, G. H. West, P.O., R.N.**);

British War and Victory Medals (**192030 G. H. West. Act. C.P.O. R.N.**);

Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (**192030 G. H. West, P.O., H.M.S. Assistance.**);

Group loose, *lightly polished, the first with minor correction to rate, a few light contact marks to last, generally good very fine* (5) £400-500

GEORGE HENRY WEST was born in Alverstoke, Hampshire in April 1881, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in January 1897. He was promoted to Able Seaman while serving aboard H.M.S. *Orlando* between February 1899 and July 1900, and was present during the Relief of Pekin. Serving as a Petty Officer during WWI, he was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in May 1914 while serving with the repair ship *Assistance*, and he appears to have remained with that ship throughout the Great War, being pensioned ashore in July 1921.

553

***A Rare Boer War, Russo-Japanese War and Great War C.M.G. Group of 11 awarded to Colonel Edward Agar, late Royal Engineers. A Pollock medal winner in 1878, he undertook Intelligence and Special Service roles both before and during the Boer War, and was soon afterwards attached to the Japanese Army in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese War 1904-05. During the Great War he served on the General Staff, and was later British Representative on the Dano-German Boundary Commission for Slesvig 1920-21, after which Slesvig was returned to the Danish Crown. An impressive and unusual combination of awards to an Intelligence Officer**, comprising:

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion's neck badge, in silver-gilt and enamels;

Queen's South Africa, 1899-1902, 2nd type reverse with ghosted dates, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**Major E. Agar. R.E.**);

King's South Africa, 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**Maj. E. Agar. R.E.**);

British War Medal (**Col. E. Agar**);

France, Legion of Honour, Officer's breast badge, in gold and enamels;

Belgium, Order of Leopold I, Officer's breast badge with swords, in silver-gilt and enamels;

Japan, Russo-Japanese War Medal 1904-05;

Japan, Order of the Rising Sun, 3rd class neck badge, in silver-gilt and enamels;

Japan, Order of the Sacred Treasure, 3rd class neck badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, *later repair to uppermost red cabochon*;

Russia, Order of St Anne, 2nd class neck badge by Edouard, in gold and enamels;

Denmark, Slesvig Medal 1920, *light surface marks and scratches to last, generally nearly extremely fine* (11) £3,500-4,500

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



C.M.G.: *London Gazette*: 1 January 1919 – 'For services in connection with the war'

Legion of Honour: *London Gazette*: 15 April 1916.

Order of St Anne: *London Gazette*: 24 November 1916

Order of Leopold: *London Gazette*: 21 September 1917.

Order of the Rising Sun: *London Gazette*: 10 October 1918.

COLONEL EDWARD AGAR was born on 30 May 1859 in Bombay, India, the son of Major Edward Walter Agar, late Bombay Infantry, and Eliza Agar (née Cordelia). Educated at Cheltenham College between August 1870-76, during which time he won numerous academic prizes. He attended the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, between 1876-78, where he 'passed in' First in order of merit, and 'passed out' First Engineer, having won the Pollock Gold Medal and Prizes for Mathematics and Mechanics, German, Spanish, and Italian. He joined the Royal Engineers in 1877, being promoted to Captain in 1888, Major in 1896, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1903, and Colonel in 1908. He passed staff college in 1886, qualified in German as a voluntary subject and in Russian as an extra subject, and served subsequently as Staff Captain (Intelligence), Headquarters of Army, 1891-94; Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General (Intelligence), Headquarters of Army, 1894-96.

Agar served in the Boer War of 1900-02, in command of the 26th Company, Royal Engineers, and took part in the operations in the Orange River Colony, and in the Transvaal (for which he was mentioned in despatches). According to the book *'Spies in Uniform'* by Matthew S. Seligmann, Agar was apparently considered for the role of military attaché in Berlin in May 1903 (this a quite typical 'cover' position for an Intelligence Officer within an embassy). Unfortunately, at this stage in the early development of British Intelligence, officers were expected to be of sufficient private 'means' to self-fund, and to pay for their own accommodation and often quite lavish lifestyle. Despite being considered 'a very cheery little fellow' who had 'quite nice manners...and the necessary tact and discretion' for a sensitive post, in his case (and at this time) Agar was not considered to be wealthy enough, despite his merits as an individual [this would begin to change during and after WWI]. Consequently, he was chosen very soon after to serve abroad on attachment to the Japanese Army in Manchuria between July and September 1905, during the Russo-Japanese War. No doubt serving in an intelligence capacity, he was the author of a report on Russian and Japanese Field Defences (for which he received the Japanese War Medal and 3rd class Order of Sacred Treasure). This aspect of his service, in particular, is well worthy of further research.

Colonel Agar retired in 1911 but was then recalled in 1914 to serve as a General Staff Officer, First Class (G.S.O.1) at the War Office between 1914 and 17. Between 1917 and 20 he was Colonel in charge of records, Royal Engineers (Transport Section), and in the years after the war, Colonel Agar served as British Representative on the Dano-German Boundary Commission 1920-21, by which the Duchy of Slesvig was returned to the Danish Crown. Colonel Agar died in France on 28 October 1930. Sold with a quantity of research including copy M.I.C. which confirms entitlement to British War Medal only (Theatre of War: Western Europe 'A'; qualifying date, 24 September 1917), gazette entries and other related material.

Ex DNW, 17 September 2009, lot 1259

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554

Transport Medal, 1899-1902, single clasp, China 1900 (**W. F. McIntosh.**); *attractively toned, minor rim flaw, otherwise extremely fine* £600-800

W. F. McINTOSH is confirmed upon the Transport medal roll as having served as Chief Engineer aboard the S.S. *Haiching* (owned by the Douglas Steamship Company of Hong Kong).

This ship had an eventful career at sea, seeing service during the China Campaign of 1900, and later being attacked by pirates and set on fire in 1929. After a refit it was requisitioned for WW2 service, and was torpedoed by German submarine *U-168* on 2 October 1943, in the seas off Bombay, India. The ship was sunk, with 12 casualties from the 70 persons on board.

555

Tibet, 1903-4, silver issue, single clasp, Gyantse (**2589 Rifn Balbahadur Gurung 8th Gurkha Rifles**); engraved in a running script, *lightly toned, suspension just a touch loose, about extremely fine* £300-350

556

Tibet, 1903-4, bronze issue, no clasp (**243 Cooly Ylaboo Limboo S & T Corps**); engraved in a running script, *lightly toned, extremely fine with some lustre* £80-100

557

***Cherry Medal**, 1900-1904, in silvered bronze, with silver top bar and reverse brooch pin, and additional silver bar, unnamed as issued, *attractively toned, good extremely fine, lustrous and scarce* £150-200

As explained in the article '*The Cherry Medal*' by Margaret Aldred (which uses this medal offered here as its illustration), this medal has a curious history and background as an 'in joke'. The story begins with the man after whom the medal is named – Captain George Henry Cherry, R.N.. Having joined the Royal Navy at the age of just 14, he was raised in the '*hard days of sail when the discipline was iron, and had to be*'. As a result, he was well-known for his discipline, pedantry, and blind adherence to naval regulations.

With the commissioning of H.M.S. *Argonaut* in 1900, Captain Cherry was placed in command for service on the China Station between August 1900 and January 1904, where the *Argonaut* acted only as a Guard ship (thus depriving the officers and crew of any chance of prize money). The returning officers, regaling their family and wives of their boredom, frustration and hardships during a tea party at Plymouth, were told that they really did '*deserve a medal*' for putting up with serving under an martinet for nearly four years. In that moment, the Cherry Medal' was born, and while it initially was only going to be awarded to the 5 officers who had served for the duration of the voyage, such was the demand that it was later decided that even those who had served for 6 months deserved a medal nonetheless. To that end, 100 such medals were designed and commissioned through the firm Gamages at a cost of 11s 6d each. It is argued that the additional bar reflects either a full year of service or one instance of '*logging*' as noted in Aldred's article (perhaps a typo for flogging?), but this is not formally recorded. Even those who had not served under Cherry on the *Argonaut*, but had served under him later were keen to obtain their own example of the medal when they heard about it (including Admiral Lord Fisher).

For a time the medal, the joke, and Captain Cherry, the man, became legendary in Naval circles, and even the King, George VI accepted a medal for his own collection. Coming full circle, an example was finally offered to Captain Cherry after WWI, when he, at last breaking with regulations, accepted this unofficial medal.

558

British North Borneo Company's Medal, 1897-1916, single clasp, Rundum, edge marked 'Copy', *typical die flaws, as struck*
£50-60

559

Coronation 1911, St John's Ambulance Brigade type (**Pte. H. Zimmer.**); Special Constabulary Long Service, G.V.R., with bar 'The Great War 1914-18' (**Supt. Francis Randolph-Symmons**) with reverse bar and brooch pin for wear; Special Constabulary Long Service, G.V.I.R. (**Newton Tompsett**); the first two with original ribbons, *toned, about extremely fine*
£60-80

560

1914 Star (5761 Pte G. P. Chambers. 6/Dns.); *good extremely fine, with some lustre* £50-70

PRIVATE GEORGE PETMAN CHAMBERS, the son of J. W. Chambers and Sarah Ann Chambers, of Walker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, enlisted for service in the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and served with them on the Western Front. Serving as part of "B" Squadron, he was killed in action on 8 July, 1917, and is buried at the Templeux-le-Guerard British Cemetery.

561

A Great War 1914 'Mons' Trio awarded to Trumpeter Albert E. Crouch, Royal Field Artillery, who later served with the Royal Garrison Artillery, comprising:
1914 Star, with tailor's copy clasp '5th Aug.-22nd Nov. 1914' (**72956 Tptr. A. E. Crouch. R.F.A.**);
British War and Victory Medals (**72956 Gnr. A. E. Crouch. R.A.**);
Group swing-mounted on card, *about extremely fine, with some lustre* (3) £140-180

TRUMPETER ALBERT EDWARD CROUCH, of Shoeburyness, Essex, was born c.1899 and enlisted for service at the young age of just 14 years and 6 days on 13 March 1913, having previously worked as an Errand Boy. He served in the Great War, and saw over a year's active service in France in late 1914 to December 1915 (even then, aged only 15 or 16). This entitlement is confirmed upon his M.I.C., showing his initial service as a Trumpeter with the Royal Field Artillery, then as a Gunner with the Royal Garrison Artillery. Offered with copied attestation papers from the 'burnt records', which confirm this entitlement.

562

A Great War 1914 'Mons' Trio awarded to Private Albert Arthur Mann, 12th (Prince of Wales' Royal) Lancers, who later served in the Guards Machine Gun Regiment, comprising:
1914 Star, with tailor's copy clasp '5th Aug.-22nd Nov. 1914' (**5855 Pte. A. A. Mann. 12/Lrs.**);
British War and Victory Medals (**12997 Pte. A. A. Mann. 12-Lrs.**);
Group swing-mounted on card, *very fine or better* (3) £150-200

This entitlement is confirmed upon his M.I.C., showing later service with the 'M. G. Gds' – which would appear to relate to the Guards Machine Gun Regiment. His M.I.C. also gives a correspondence address at 45 Tamworth Street, Tyersal, Bradford.

563

A Great War 1914 'Mons' Trio awarded to Trumpeter Herbert Macefield, 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), comprising:
1914 Star, with tailor's copy clasp '5th Aug.-22nd Nov. 1914' (**6394 Tptr: H. Macefield. 2/D. Gds.**);
British War and Victory Medals (**D-6394 Pte. H. Macefield. 2-Gds.**);
Group swing-mounted on card, *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* (3) £150-200

This entitlement is confirmed upon his M.I.C.

564

A Great War 1914 'Mons' Trio awarded to Private Edwin Alder, 2nd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, comprising:
1914 Star (**8340 Pte. E. Alder. 2/S. Lan: R.**);
British War and Victory Medals (**8340 Pte. E. Alder. S. Lan. R.**);
Group swing-mounted on card, *heavily polished, and contact mark to one corner of star, good fine/nearly very fine* (3) £140-180

This entitlement, with additional clasp and rosette, is confirmed upon the relevant rolls, with the note – 'Discharged 1.1.16' without any further information given.

565

A Great War 1914 'Mons' Trio awarded to Private John C. Hickman, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who later served in the Labour Corps, comprising:
1914 Star (**4736 Pte. J. C. Hickman. 1/K. R. Rif: C.**);
British War and Victory Medals (**4736 Pte. J. C. Hickman. K. R. Rif. C.**);
Group swing-mounted on card, *light contact marks and edge nicks, very fine* (3) £140-180

This entitlement, with additional clasp and rosette, is confirmed upon the relevant rolls and M.I.C., showing later service with the Labour Corps.

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566

A Great War 1914 ‘Mons’ Trio awarded to Private Henry Prior, 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, who later served with the Labour Corps, comprising:

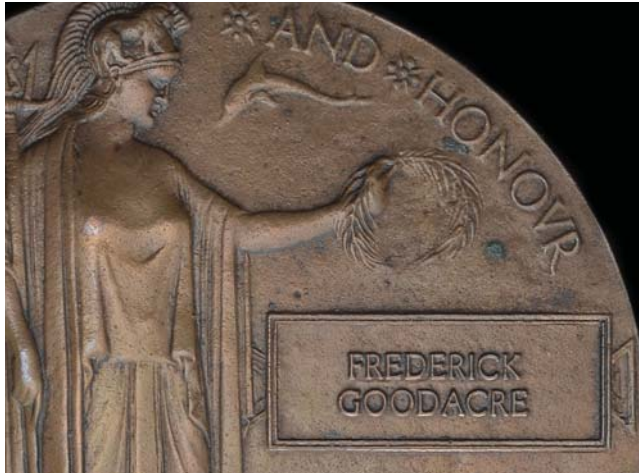
1914 Star, with rosette (**7827 Pte H. Prior. 2/Durh: L.I.**);

British War and Victory Medals (**7827 Pte. H. Prior. Durh: L.I.**);

Group swing-mounted on card, *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* (3)

£150-200

This entitlement, but without clasp or rosette, is confirmed upon his M.I.C.



567

***A Great War ‘Mons’ Trio and Memorial Plaque awarded to Lance-Corporal Frederick Goodacre, 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, who was killed in action during his battalion’s offensive on the first day of the Battle of Loos, on 25 September, 1915. The Battle of Loos reportedly claimed more lives of Leicestershire soldiers than any other in WWI, comprising:**

1914 Star, with later replacement clasp ‘5th Aug.-22nd Nov. 1914’ (**8609 Pte. F. Goodacre. 2/Leic:R.**);

British War and Victory Medals (**8609 Pte. F. Goodacre. Leic. R.**);

Memorial Plaque (**Frederick Goodacre**);

Medals court-mounted for display, memorial plaque separate, *medals toned extremely fine, plaque good very fine with one or two spots of verdigris* (4)

£340-380

LANCE-CORPORAL FREDERICK GOODACRE was born c.1890, and lived at The Green, East Leake, Loughborough. He was stationed in India with the 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, and upon the outbreak of war in 1914 he sailed with his battalion to Europe, arriving at France on 12 October 1914. Serving on the Western Front, he was killed in action on the First Day of the Battle of Loos – on 25 September 1915. Although less has been generally written about Loos than the Somme offensives of 1916, it was the largest British offensive of 1915, causing 8,500 British casualties on the first day alone, and some 50,000 in total. As part of the Garwhal Brigade, fighting alongside the 2nd/8th Gurkhas, the 69th Punjabis, and two units from the Black Watch, the 2nd Leicesters took part in this huge assault. It was here that Lance-Corporal Goodacre was killed in action, initially recorded as ‘death presumed’, but later confirmed, with his name later being recorded on the Loos Memorial.

568

An Interesting Great War Trio awarded to Assistant Steward John Quirk, Mercantile Fleet Auxiliary, who was aboard S.S. *Snaefell* when she was torpedoed and sunk by *UB-105* on 3 June 1918 240 miles south-east of Malta. Three lives were lost in the engine-room from the torpedo explosion, but all remaining hands were eventually rescued by an armed trawler. This vessel also landed troops at Gallipoli, comprising:

1914-15 Star (**J. Quirk, Asst. Std., M.F.A.**);

British War and Victory Medals (**J. Quirk. Asst. Std. M.F.A.**);

Medals loose, also offered with miniature WW2 ‘M.i.D.’ group of 4, *attractively toned, good extremely fine* (3)

£100-150

The S.S. *Snaefell* was requisitioned on 24 November 1914 from service with the Isle of Man Steam Packet Co. to become part of the Mercantile Fleet Auxiliary. Modestly armed, she served as a troopship, landing men for the Gallipoli campaign, and its later evacuation, as well as other Channel patrol duties. On 31 May 1918 she sailed from Alexandria for Malta (having been damaged in a fire), and was escorted by a sloop and two armed trawlers. On the evening of 3 June 1918 she was stuck amidships by a torpedo, fired by the German submarine *UB-105*, 240 miles south-east of Malta. The ship remained afloat for an hour before sinking, allowing time for the surviving crew to be rescued (8 men were killed by the explosion). It is very likely that the recipient, John Quirk, was born in the Isle of Man (owing to his surname).

569

A Great War Gallipoli Casualty Trio awarded to Private Robert Miller, 6th Battalion, King’s Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, who died of wounds on 27 July 1915 at Gallipoli, comprising:

1914-15 Star (**13291 Pte R. Miller. R. Lanc: R.**);

British War and Victory Medals (**13291 Pte. R. Miller. R. Lanc. R.**);

Medals loose, *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£150-200

PRIVATE ROBERT MILLER, of the 6th Battalion, King’s Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, was killed in action on 27 July 1915 at Gallipoli, and is buried at the Lancashire Landings Cemetery, Turkey.



570

***A Great War Manchester Pals and First Day of the Somme Casualty Trio awarded to Private John Charlton Chaters, 16th (1st City Pals) Battalion, Manchester Regiment, who was killed in on the 1st of July 1916 during their attack on the village of Montauban and the 'Montauban Alley' trench, comprising:**

1914-15 Star (6968 Pte. J. C. Chaters. Manch. R.);

British War and Victory Medals (6968 Pte. J. C. Chaters Manch. R.);

Medals loose, good extremely fine, with lustre (3)

£200-300

PRIVATE JOHN CHARLTON CHATERS was born on 10 December 1892 in Hunlet, in Leeds, Yorkshire, the son of Thomas and Jane Isabel Chaters, of 23 Peacock Grove, Gorton, Manchester. He enlisted for service in the Great War at Manchester, serving with the 16th (1st City Pals) Battalion of the Manchester Regiment on the Western Front. **He was killed in action on 1 July 1916, now known as the 'First Day of the Somme'** as part of the Manchester Pals' offensive upon Montauban and 'Montauban' Alley trench. He was buried at Dantzig Alley British Cemetery.

571

A Great War Ypres Casualty Trio and Memorial Plaque awarded to Private Neville John Gee, 7th Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, who was killed in action on 9 November 1915, comprising:

1914-15 Star (S-3730 Pte N. Gee. Sea: Highrs);

British War and Victory Medals (S-3730 Pte. N. Gee. Sea. Highrs.);

Memorial Plaque (Neville Gee);

Medals loose, traces of old polish to plaque, otherwise about extremely fine (4)

£150-200

PRIVATE NEVILLE JOHN GEE was born c. 1888 in Stanford, Kent, the son of Mr John Gee, a later resident of 27 Conway Street, Long Eaton, Nottingham. He enlisted for service in the Great War at Nottingham, joining the 7th Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders. Serving on the Western Front, Private Gee was killed in action on 9 November 1915, and is remembered at the Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres.

572

A Great War Passchendaele Casualty Trio & Memorial Plaque awarded to Corporal Ernest Leonard Hartwell, 10th (Service) Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was killed in action on 20 September 1917 during the Battalion's attack on 'Eagle Trench' near Langemarck, comprising:

1914-15 Star (12006 Pte. E. L. Hartwell. K. R. Rif: C.);

British War and Victory Medals (12006 Cpl. E. L. Hartwell. K. R. Rif. C.);

Memorial Plaque, in original cardboard case (Ernest Leonard Hartwell);

Medals loose, offered with original O.H.M.S. envelope and condolence slip, cap badge, and shoulder titles, medals cleaned and bright, but generally about extremely fine (7)

£150-200

CORPORAL ERNEST LEONARD HARTWELL was born c. 1893, the son of John Ernest and Mary Louisa Hartwell, of 75 Grove Road, Windsor, Berkshire. On 20 September, the 10th & 11th Battalions of the K.R.R.C. attacked an enemy position known as 'Eagle Trench' (or *Wilhemstellung*), during the Battle of the Menin Bridge Road. Going over the top at 5.40am and taking their objectives, despite taking a large number of casualties. A history of the K.R.R.C. records the attack as follows: 'Eagle Trench, 20th September. The 10th and 11th Battalions took part in an attack north-east of Langemarck. The first objective was taken and held; fighting was severe and somewhat confused. Casualties were heavy, and though further progress was made in places, at dusk most of the small parties left out withdrew. Losses of the two battalions - Officers: killed 10, wounded 6; other ranks 351.' His name is remembered at the Tyne Cot Memorial near Ypres.

573

***An Interesting Great War 'Yeomanry' Officer Casualty Trio and Memorial Plaque awarded to Second Lieutenant Neville Evelyn Northover, Wiltshire Regiment, late Grantham Troop, Lincolnshire Yeomanry. Having survived the U-Boat attack upon the S.S. Mercian en route to Egypt, he was later promoted from the ranks and killed in action on 4 September 1918 near Kemmel, Ypres while attached to the 15th (Hampshire Yeomanry) Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, comprising:**

1914-15 Star (**1467. Pte. N. Northover. Linc. Yeo.**);

British War and Victory Medals (**2. Lieut. N. E. Northover.**);

Memorial Plaque (**Neville Evelyn Northover**);

Medals swing-mounted on card, *toned, extremely fine* (4)

£300-400



SECOND LIEUTENANT NEVILLE EVELYN NORTHOVER was born c.1892 in Poole, Dorset, the son of Edward and Henrietta Northover, of Southsea, Hampshire. Online research from an excellent local interest website for Hough on the Hill, Lincs, suggests that in 1911 he was a 'farm pupil' with Thomas & Mary Lord at Eastern House, Hough. He played cricket for Hough, and in 1914 he was living in Honington. Upon the outbreak of war in August 1914 he attested for service as a Trooper with the Grantham troop of the Lincolnshire Yeomanry, and in 1915 he was sent to Egypt aboard the S.S. *Mercian*. This vessel was attacked by a U-Boat on 3 November 1915, during which time its soldiers exchanged gunfire during a sustained attack and chase by the enemy, managing to reach safety in Oran despite taking casualties and damage aboard the ship. Seeing service in Egypt and Palestine, Private Northover was commissioned from the ranks, and made Second Lieutenant in the Wiltshire Regiment (his father was from Tisbury, Wiltshire).

He was later attached to the 15th (Yeomanry Battalion), Hampshire Regiment, and was killed in action on 4 September, 1918, where the Hampshire Yeomanry was detailed to attack German trenches near Kemmel. Troops were gathered at 4am for an attack upon a light railway to the west of Bois Quarante. A misplaced artillery barrage resulted in the men being met by a hail of machine gun and sniper fire, causing heavy casualties. Although they failed to hold their second objective in the face of a German counterattack, they did manage to secure the light railway. In total, the battalion lost 8 officers and 90 men killed or missing in this attack, with a further 6 officers and 220 wounded, some of whom had been gassed. Neville Northover was buried at Voormezele, near Ypres. Offered with copied research from the aforementioned website (as used in this write up), and other related research.

574

A Great War Casualty Trio and Memorial Plaque awarded to Private Henry Fox, 16th Bakery Section, Army Service Corps, who died on 17 September 1918 at Taranto in Southern Italy. This city was an important logistical hub, part of the line of communication reaching across the Mediterranean, and it was also an important naval stopping point, comprising:

1914-15 Star (**S2SR-03723 Pte H. Fox. A.S.C.**);

British War and Victory Medals (**S2SR-03723 Pte. H. Fox. A.S.C.**);

Memorial Plaque (**Henry Fox**);

Medals loose, offered with card-mounted memorial scroll, *well-toned, extremely fine* (4)

£140-180

Private Henry Fox was born c.1866, the son of Henry and Martha Fox, of Crowland, Lincolnshire. During the Great War he served in the 16th Bakery Section, A.S.C., and is recorded as having died on 17 September 1918. It is not clear if this was the location of his unit, or whether he had been placed into a hospital there (by a visiting ship), after which he died.

575

A Great War Second Battle of Doiran Trio & Memorial Plaque awarded to Corporal Daniel Bremner, 11th Battalion Scottish Rifles (Cameronians), who died on 22 January 1919 at Sofia, Bulgaria, comprising:

1914-15 Star (**14942 L.Cpl. D. Bremner, Sco. Rif.**);

British War and Victory Medals (**14942 Cpl. D. Bremner. Sco. Rif.**);

Memorial Plaque (**Daniel Bremner**);

Medals mounted on card [*incorrect order as illustrated*], trio *toned good very fine*, the plaque with some verdigris to reverse in places (4)

£200-250

CORPORAL DANIEL BREMNER was born c.1882, the son of Donald and Jessie Bremner, died of Pneumonia on 22 January 1919 at 40 Casualty Clearing Station, at the age of 37, and was buried at Sofia War Cemetery, Bulgaria. He had previously been an employee of the North British Railway Company. The 11th (Service) Battalion Scottish Rifles took part in heavy fighting during the Second Battle of Doiran, as part of the British Salonika Force, on 18 19 September 1918, and it is likely that the recipient took part in the fighting.

576

A Great War 'Kut' and 'Diyala River Interest' Pair and Memorial Plaque awarded to Private Robert Mackey, 6th Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, who having taken part in the attempted relief of Kut and the famous attack and crossing of the Diyala River, died during at Baghdad on 20 July 1917, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals (**36126 Pte. R. Mackey. E. Lan. R.**);

Memorial Plaque (**Robert Mackey**);

Medals loose, *extremely fine or better, with lustre* (3)

£140-180

PRIVATE ROBERT MACKEY, of Nelson, Lancashire, died on 20 July 1917 during the Mesopotamia campaign while serving with the 6th Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment. The 13th (Western Division), which included three different Lancashire battalions (including many Gallipoli veterans), fought with great distinction during the Mesopotamia campaign. They took part in the attempted relief of Kut, and the famous assault and crossing of the River Diyala – where Captain Oswald Reid won his V.C. in the face of a heavy Ottoman counter-attack. Continuing onwards, they captured Baghdad (11 March 1917) and took part in a great number of other actions in order to consolidate the area. Private Robert Mackey, later died on 20 July 1917, and is remembered at Baghdad (North Gate) Cemetery, Iraq.

577

An Interesting Great War P.O.W. Pair & Memorial Plaque awarded to Private Ernest William Smith, 1st/5th Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), late Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, who was wounded in the arm and taken Prisoner of War by German Forces at Rheims, and later died at home upon release, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals (**G-60033 Pte. E. W. Smith**);

Memorial Plaque (**Ernest William Smith**);

Medals loose, *extremely fine or better* (3)

£150-200

PRIVATE ERNEST WILLIAM SMITH was born in Islington, London, and he enlisted for Great War service with the Royal West Surrey Regiment at Wood Green, being then a resident of Hornsey. Having worked as a Brakeman with the Great Northern Railway, he later served as a Signaller with the 1st/5th Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), with whom he was wounded in action in the arm at Rheims, where he was taken as a prisoner of war. As a result of his wounds and the privations of being a 'P.O.W.' he contracted Nephritis and was released to recover back in Britain, but died soon after. He died on 31 December 1918, being buried at Hitchin Cemetery near his parents' home.

578

An Intriguing Great War LSGC Group of 5 awarded to Petty Officer Edward Thompson, R.N., who was aboard H.M.S. *Clan McNaughton* when she was lost under mysterious and still unexplained circumstances on 3 February 1915, possibly owing to a mine, or possibly having sunk in high seas in the North Atlantic, with the loss of all hands, comprising:

1914-15 Star (**181978, E. Thompson, P.O., R.N.**);

British War and Victory Medals (**181978 E. Thompson. P.O. R.N.**);

Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (**181978. Edward Thompson, P.O., H.M.S. Blonde.**);

Also offered with Royal Humane Society Medal For Proficiency in Swimming Exercise, in silver (**Edward Thompson. / H.M.S. Caledonia 1895**);

Medals group swing-mounted on card, *tiny verdigris spot to third, generally good very fine* (5)

£180-220

PETTY OFFICER EDWARD THOMPSON was born on 3 November 1878 at Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, and he joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 3 November 1896. Moving steadily through the ranks, he reached the rank of Petty Officer 2nd Class on 1 March 1901, and Petty Officer 1st Class on 1 April 1903. Still serving in the Royal Navy upon the outbreak of war in 1914, he went aboard H.M.S. *Clan McNaughton* on 11 December 1914, and was still serving aboard the ship when she disappeared on 3 February 1915. Traces of wreckage were found in the vicinity of her last radio contact with Liverpool, but nothing was found which could confirm her sinking.

It has been suggested that this ship (a requisitioned pre-war merchant vessel) had been made top-heavy through the addition of a number of deck guns, and also, it has been argued that she was given a hastily put together crew including many inexperienced hands. He was the husband of Mrs. L. E. Thompson, of 25 Maple Street, Sheerness-on-Sea, and his name is remembered at the Chatham Naval Memorial.

579

A Great War 'Gallipoli' Casualty Pair awarded to Corporal Roger Jones, 1st/4th Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, who was killed in action on 15 August 1915, having only arrived just one week earlier at Suvla Bay, Gallipoli. The 1st/4th Cheshires suffered extremely heavy casualties in this campaign, being reduced to 15% of their original strength by December that year, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals (**1484 Cpl. R. Jones. Ches. R.**);

Medals loose, *toned, about extremely fine* (2)

£80-100

CORPORAL ROGER JONES, of St. Matthew's, Birkenhead, arrived with the 1st/4th Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, at Suvla Bay on the 8th / 9th of August, 1915, where his battalion soon afterwards suffered very heavy losses. Just 6 or 7 days later, his battalion had already considered his 'death accepted' on the 15th of August as shown on his medal index card. He was later buried at the Green Hill Cemetery.

580

A Great War '1st Day of the Somme' Casualty Pair awarded to Private George Leonard Smoothy, of "D" Company, 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment, killed in action on 1 July, 1916, attacking near Hawthorn Ridge, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals (**21732 Pte. G. L. Smoothy. Essex R.**);

Medals swing-mounted on card, *toned, contact marks to first, otherwise good very fine* (2)

£150-200

Private George Leonard Smoothy was born c.1897 at Bocking, the son of Mr & Mrs George Smoothy, of 59 Chapel Hill, Braintree, Essex. He enlisted for service with the 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment at Warley Barracks, and **he was killed in action on 1 July 1916, now known as the 'First Day of the Somme'** during their attack near Hawthorn Ridge. Leaving their trenches, the 2nd Essex came under heavy fire from artillery and machine gun almost immediately. Some advances were made and a few German trenches were occupied temporarily, but this came at a heavy cost. Before the attack the 2nd Essex had a strength of 42 officers and 975 other ranks of which 24 officers and 606 other ranks went into action. Of the men that went into action, by that same evening, only 2 officers and 192 other ranks remained. Private Smoothy's name is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial.

581

A Great War Casualty Pair awarded to Rifleman Robert Alexander Furness, Rifle Brigade, late Royal Engineers, who died of wounds on 15 October 1918 whilst serving on attachment to the 1st / 8th Battalion London Regiment (Post Office Rifles), comprising:

British War and Victory Medals (**137076 Pnr. R. A. Furness. R.E.**);

Medals mounted on card for display, with original memorial scroll, *lightly toned, about extremely fine* (3)

£80-100

RIFLEMAN ROBERT ALEXANDER FURNESS, of 15 Rossie Place, Edinburgh, initially joined the Royal Engineers for WWI service, but was transferred to the Rifle Brigade, before then serving on attachment with another regiment the 'Post Office Rifles' of the London Regiment. It was with this unit that he died of wounds on the 15th October 1918, and was later buried at the Houchin Cemetery, France, close to the 6th Casualty Clearing Station.

582

Victory Medal, 1914-1919 (41581 Pte. F. Greaves. Norf. R.); and National Fire Brigades Association Long Service Medal, in silver, with three silver clasps of 'Five Years', and 'sterling' silver top bar of 'Twenty Years' with reverse brooch pin, reverse engraved 'C.C.F.B. Foreman R. Williams', bearing hallmarks for Birmingham dated 1918; the first toned very fine, the second, good very fine with obverse edge knock and minor rim nicks (2)

£30-40

583

A Great War Family Group to 'Shuttleworth', comprising:

Great War KIA Pair and Memorial Plaque awarded to Private James Shuttleworth, of 'A' Company, 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, a well-known local footballer, having trialled with Blackburn Rovers FC, he was killed in action on the 23rd of October, 1916, comprising:

British War & Victory Medals (**26378 Pte. J. Shuttleworth. E. Lan. R.**),

Memorial Plaque, 1914-18 (James Shuttleworth);

Group loose, *attractive cabinet tone, practically as struck*

And:

A Great War W.I.A. Pair awarded to Private Harry Shuttleworth, R.A.S.C., late 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, brother of the above, wounded in action on the same day, apparently with the same battalion, comprising:

British War & Victory Medals (**24972 Pte. H. Shuttleworth. E. Lan. R.**);

Group loose, and sold with original steel ID bracelet (H.Shuttleworth / CON / 24972 / 2nd. East. Lances). *Unevenly toned, practically as struck - a rare and interesting family group.* (6)

£180-220

PRIVATES JAMES AND HARRY SHUTTLEWORTH, the sons of Mr and Mrs Michael Shuttleworth, of 12 May Street, Blackburn, both attested for Great War service with the 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment. James is remembered with Honour at the Bancourt British Cemetery.

584

A Great War Pair and Memorial Plaque awarded to Private John Whalley, 3rd / 5th (T) Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, late A.S.C., killed in action during an attack on the Passchendaele Ridge, near Poelcappelle, on the 9th of October 1917, comprising:

British War & Victory Medals (**39117 Pte. J. Whalley. Lan. Fus.**);

Memorial Plaque (**John Whalley**); medals loose, *toned, extremely fine* (3)

£150-200

PRIVATE JOHN WHALLEY, of 78 Coddington Street, Blackburn, was born c. 1897 and enlisted for WWI service in September 1916 initially with the A.S.C. Soon after he was transferred for service with his home regiment - The Lancashire Fusiliers, finding his way to the Western Front in June 1917. As part of the 197th Brigade, Private Whalley was present with the 3/5th during a planned attack to finally capture the railway line on the Passchendaele Ridge, on 9 October, 1917. The 3/5th led the Brigade on the day of the attack, and 307 men were killed in action; 247 of them having no known grave. It was on this same day that Private Whalley was killed in action at the age of 20, and is commemorated at the Tyne Cot Memorial. Offered with original O.H.M.S. envelope for the Memorial Plaque, entry from the *Blackburn Times*, dated 10 November 1917, and some relevant research.

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.

585

A Great War Pair to Private Samuel Gaul, Royal Marines, who appears to have attested for service in 1917 at the age of 51, having previously served for six years in the Royal Navy in the 1880's, and despite having previously been sentenced to 5 years' penal servitude for striking an officer, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals (**Deal 11270-A- Pte. S. Gaul. R.M.);**

With an apparently unrelated Victory Medal (**8987 Cpl. S. Davenport. Lan. Fus.);**

Generally extremely fine (3)

£40-60

Research appears to confirm the recipient as SAMUEL GAUL, born 30 September 1867 at Longsight, Lancaster. He attested for service in the R.N. as Boy 2nd Class in early 1883. Having been promoted to Leading Seaman in 1888, the following year he was court martialled and sentenced to 5 years at Wormwood Scrubs for striking a superior officer. It appears that he attested for WWI service, with a new number, in 1917, with the Royal Marines. Also offered with some research, and unrelated documents to Pte Charles William Daniel, Middlesex Regiment.

586

A Great War & I.G.S. Afghanistan 1919 Group of 3 awarded to Private John Lees France, 1st/5th Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals (**GS-7883 Pte. J. L. France. R. W. Kent R.);**

Indian General Service, 1908-1935, single clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**G-7883 Pte. J. L. France, R. W. Kent R.);**

Group swing-mounted on board, *the first once lacquered and cleaned, otherwise about extremely fine (3)*

£100-150

PRIVATE JOHN LEES FRANCE, of 52 Clifford Road, East Finchley, London, was born c. 1892, and attested for Great War service with the Army Pay Corps at London on 6 December 1914. Later transferring to serve with the 1st/5th Royal West Kents on 2 May 1917, he saw service at home and in India and Afghanistan in 1919. Offered with copied attestation papers from the 'burnt records', which confirm this entitlement.

587

Two Great War 1914-15 Trios to the Royal Marine Light Infantry (2), comprising: 1914-15 Star, British War Medal and Victory Medal (PO.15033, Pte. H. J. Flannigan, R.M.L.I.) and (Ply.12056 Pte. F. R. Arkell); the first swing-mounted on bar as worn, the second group loose, all with original ribbons, *minor edge bruises in places, generally very fine or better (6)*

£80-120

588

An Interesting Victory Medal and Mappin & Webb 'Tug of War' 1919 Prize Medal Pair to Private A Sartain, C. Coy, 16th Tank Battalion, late R.A., with two other Victory Medals, comprising:

Victory Medal, 1914-1919 (**144693 Gnr. A. Sartain. R.A.**) with original cased Mappin & Webb bronze prize medal, 45mm width, standing figure of Victory right, *rev.*, 'Rhine Army Athletic Championship – Pte. A. Sartain, C. Coy, 16th Tank Batt. Tug of War, 1919, Germany; with other Victory Medals (2) to (**133779 Pte H. J. Windebank. M.G.C.) and (211251. 1.A.M. E. Drage. R.A.F.); good very fine to extremely fine (4)**

£40-60

589

Memorial Plaque, 1914-1918 (Lawrence Briggs Kellett); once cleaned, otherwise better than very fine

£80-100

LANCE-CORPORAL LAWRENCE BRIGGS KELLETT was born on 25 September 1897 at Northfield, Worcestershire, the son of James and Annie Elizabeth Kellett. Educated at Nottingham High School, he enlisted at the same city and served in the Great War with the 1st/7th (Robin Hood) Battalion, Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derby Regiment). Serving on the Western Front, he undertook at Trench Mortar course just weeks before **he was killed in action on 1 July 1916, now known as the 'First Day of the Somme'**. Attacking at Gommecourt (with the 7th Bn in the very first wave of the 139th Brigade's attack), the Sherwood Foresters fought all day, suffering heavy casualties from machine-gun fire and artillery, but with no reinforcements reaching them the few survivors were mostly taken prisoner. The 1st/7th had lost their commanding officer, and over half of its entire original strength. It would be withdrawn soon after and rebuilt as a unit, only taking part in action again in 1918. Total casualties for the Robin Hoods on the 1st of July were 424 officers and men, and Lance-Corporal Kellett's name is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial. Offered with copy attestation papers from the National Archive's 'burnt records'.

590

Memorial Plaque, 1914-1918 (Louis Alfred Lane); toned, good very fine, and scarce to this unit

£80-100

PRIVATE LOUIS ALFRED LANE was born c. 1895, the son of Rowland Hill Lane and Emily J. Lane of 'Quedgley', Kittca Farm Road, Canvey Island. He enlisted for service in the Great War with "B" Squadron of the 1st/1st Royal Buckinghamshire Hussars at London, having previously been living in Wembley. He fought with this regiment in the Gallipoli campaign, which landed at Suvla Bay in August 1915. It was heavily involved in the attack upon Chocolate Hill & Scimitar Hill on 21 August 1915, when Private Louis Alfred Lane was killed in action. His name is commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

591

Memorial Plaque, 1914-1918 (Bertram John Tucker); *toned, just one or two tiny verdigris spots in places, otherwise good very fine* £80-100

DRIVER / SIGNALLER BERTRAM JOHN TUCKER was born 3 November, 1893, the son of John and Martha Tucker, of Brookhill, Honiton, Devon. Having moved to Canada, where he was working as a Teller with the Union Bank of Canada, he enlisted for WWI service at Rosetown, Saskatchewan, on 8 August 1914. Serving with the 1st Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, he was killed in action on 13 June, 1916, and was buried at the Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery. A contemporary report concerning the recipient states: 'A chum of Signaller Tucker stated that throughout all the fighting he continued his dangerous work unharmed, seeming to bear a charmed life, but on the 12th June 1916, the last day of this battle, after four times repairing his signal wires under and intense barrage, he was mortally wounded at the fifth attempt, and died the next day in a Canadian Casualty Clearing Station.'

592

Miscellaneous Great War Medals and Pairs to the Royal Navy, comprising: 1914-15 Star (**K.2946, A. G. Morgan, Sto. 1., R.N.**); British War Medal and Victory Medal Pairs (2) (**L.8530 A. J. Sim. O.S.2 R.N.**) and (**K.37858 G. Prior. ST.O. 1 R.N.**); with discoloured original ribbons, *some light marks, generally good very fine* (5) £40-60

593

Miscellaneous Great War Medals, comprising: 1914 Star (**6745 Pte J. Gorman. R. Ir. Regt.**); British War and Victory Medal Pair (**42778 Pte. H. W. Baker. R. Ir. Rif.**) entitled to pair only; British War Medal (**51709 Pte. A. Meiklejohn. R. Scots.**) entitled SWB for wounds; Victory Medals (2) (**52984 Pte. J. Arnott. Sco. Rif.**) and (**28053 Pte. H. H. Mc Nabb. R. W. Fus.**); *generally good very fine or better* (6) £100-150

594

Miscellaneous Great War Medals of London Interest, comprising: 1914-15 Star and British War Medal Pair (**1339. Pte. W. Docwra. Middx. R.**); British War Medal and Victory Medal Pairs (4) to: (**4854 Pte. A. Evans. 1-Lond**) and (**5055 Pte. E. A. R. Blackburn. 20-Lond. R.**) with matching privately named and correctly numbered SWB (157856) for wounds; and (**J-799 Pte. N. Lehmann. R. Fus.**) and (**36221 Pte. E. G. Johnson. R. Fus.**); British War Medals (2) (**376040 Pte. F. W. Smith. 8-Lond. R.**) and (**7835 Pte. J. Warner. 13-Lond. R.**); Victory Medal (**5303 Pte. C. Ablewhite. 9-Lond.R.**); *a mixed lot, about very fine to extremely fine* (13) £100-150

595

Miscellaneous Great War Medals, comprising: British War Medal and Victory Medal Pair to (**39777 Pte. C. Newman. The Queen's R.**); British War Medals (**205345 Pte. C. G. S. Oliver. Hamps. R.**) and (**203802 Sjt. W. Davis. Dorset. R.**) and (**21801 Pte. W. A. Fleming. E. Surr. R.**); Victory Medals (2) to (**A-204530 Pte. R. A. Willis. K. R. Rif. C.**) and (**1982 Pte. R. E. Ford. R. Wilts. Yeo.**); *generally very fine to extremely fine* (7) £60-80

596

Miscellaneous Great War Medals, comprising: 1914-15 Trio to (**13927 Pte. W. H. Franklin. Essex. R.**) swing mounted on bar; British War Medal and Victory Medal Pairs (3) to (**16998 Pte. W. Warner. Essex. R.**) and (**15728 Sjt. J. R. Stannard. Suff. R.**) and (**33695 Pte. P. Patchesa. Bedf. R.**); 1914-15 Star (**4-7354 Pte C. W. Topper. Bedf. R.**); British War Medal (**22427 Pte. A. J. Crisp. E. Kent R.**); Victory Medal (**22940 Pte. A. Wilson. Norf. R.**); *generally very fine to extremely fine* (12) £140-180

597

Miscellaneous Great War Medals to the Royal Artillery and Army Service Corps, comprising: 1914 Trio to (**M1-01927 Pte. G. Lewis. A.S.C.**); 1914-15 Trio to (**1004 Gnr. J. C. Durrant. R.A.**) with 4 identity tags; British War Medal and Victory Medal Pairs (5) to (**M-205842 Pte. S. R. Smith A.S.C.**) and (**S2-018349 Pte. F. Richardson. A.S.C.**) and (**T4-045382 Cpl. W. Dickenson. A.S.C.**) and (**178833 Gnr. J. Brambley. R.A.**) and (**L-40609 Dvr. B. S. Howard. R.A.**); British War Medal (**SS-4280 Pte. S. Knibbs. A.S.C.**); Victory Medal (**T4-234622 Dvr. R. A. Simmons. A.S.C.**); *generally very fine to extremely fine* (18) £200-250

598

Miscellaneous Great War Medals to the Royal Engineers and Others, comprising: 1914-15 Star Trios (2) to (**3350 Pnr. E. T. Rhodes. R.E.**) and (**59186 Spr. T. A. Frost. R.E.**); 1914-15 Star and Victory Medal Pair to (**116628 Pnr. E. Bazley. R.E.**); British War Medal and Victory Medal Pairs (3) to (**237656 Pnr. A. F. Platten. R.E.**) and (**22094 Spr. G. W. Mowe. R.E.**) and (**P-1753 L.Cpl. E. Dalmon. M.F.P.**); British War Medal (**112204 Pte. R. Thomson. R.A.M.C.**); *a little surface verdigris to first group, otherwise lot generally very fine to extremely fine* (15) £140-180

599

Miscellaneous Great War Medals, comprising: 1914-15 Star Trio to (**10857 Pte. W. Wood. York. R.**); 1914-15 Star and Victory Medal Pair to (**2535 Pte. W. Lloyd, Lan. Fus.**); British War Medal and Victory Medal Pairs (3) to (**51155 Pte. E. Armond Manch. R.**) and (**64450 Pte. E. O'Brien. Manch. R.**) and (**202484 Pte. H. L. Dodd. North'n. R.**); British War Medal (**41367 Pte L. Hejno. E. York. R.**); Victory Medal (**39300 Pte. J. Hammond. North'n. R.**); with erased and renamed 1914-15 Star to (**564 Pte. H. Storey. Linc. R.**); *generally very fine to extremely fine* (14) £100-150

600

A Great War and WW2 L.S.G.C. Group of 5 awarded to Stoker 1st Class Joseph Pritchard, Royal Navy, comprising: British War and Victory Medals (**K.28075 J. Pritchard. Sto. 1. R.N.**);

Royal Naval Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, G.V.R., 2nd non-swivel type suspension (**K.28075 J. Pritchard. Sto. 1. H.M.S. Marlborough.**);

These first three swing-mounted, but also offered with:

Defence and War Medals, 1939-1945;

Also offered with erased and renamed 1914-15 Star (not entitled) and identity disc, apparently made from a Naval General Service Medal, impressed '**J. Pritchard Sto. R.N. C/K28075 C. Of. E.**';

The first with loose suspension claw and heavy edge knock, other edge bruises and surface marks, generally good fine to about very fine (7) £100-150

STOKER 1ST CLASS JOSEPH PRITCHARD was born on 11 July 1893 at Holyhead, Anglesea, having previously worked as a Seaman. He joined the Royal Navy on 4 September 1915, and after some initial training with shore establishments, he saw service aboard H.M.S. *Inflexible* between 24 May 1917 and 31 March 1920. After WWI he continued to serve in the Royal Navy until September 1927 upon completion of 12 years' service. His service documents indicate that he returned to the Royal Navy in January 1929, and he continued to serve for a number of years, including during WW2 at H.M.S. *Cormorant*, a shore establishment in Gibraltar – apparently serving aboard H.M.Y. *Rosabelle* while stationed there. This vessel was later sunk by a German U-Boat.

601

An Interesting Great War and WW2 'M.i.D.' Family Group, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals (**Capt. C. C. Birch**);

With:

Mercantile Marine Medal and Victory Medals (**Robert B. Scarrow**);

both pairs offered with original ribbons, O.H.M.S. envelopes; the second also with transmission documents; also offered with WW2 M.i.D. letter & emblems to **Capt. G. D. Scarrow, R.A.M.C.**, for gallant conduct in North West Europe (*London Gazette*: 10.05.1945) whilst believed to have been on detachment with the Lothian and Border Horse at Walcheren;

Medals toned, good extremely fine (6)

£80-120

The above recipients appear to have been from Formby, Liverpool, and Workington, respectively.



602

***British North Borneo Company's General Service Medal**, 1937-1941, 'service' type, 39mm width, with original ribbon, with contemporary brooch pin for wear by 'Spink & Son Ltd, 5 King Street, SW1', *apparently a rare, unnamed original issue, once lightly polished with some hairlines, extremely fine and rare* £400-600

603

India General Service, 1936-1939, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39 (**7670 Hav. Jan Mohd., 4-12 F.F.R.**); **India Service Medal**, 1939-1945, unnamed as issued; **Indian Long Service and Good Conduct**, G.V.I.R. (**14869 Nk. Sher Muhammad, Bengal S&M**); **Pakistan Independence Medal**, 1947 (**3037782 Sep Ghulam Mohd 8 Punjab R.**); **Pakistan Republic Medal**, 1956, unnamed as issued; *generally good very fine or better* (5) £40-60

604

A WW2 'Siege of Malta' Group of 6 awarded to Bombardier Eric Mark Robertson, 68th (North Midland) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery, comprising:

1939-1945 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star;

Defence and War Medals, 1939-1945;

Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., Territorial type (**854106 Bmbr. E. M. Robertson. R.A.**);

Also offered with Royal Life Saving Society 'silver' award of merit medal (**E. Robertson 1943**) with cloth patch, another swimming medal, engraved to reverse (**68th H.A.A. Regt. R.A. Life Saving**), an earlier lifesaving award, dated June 1931, and cloth patch bearing a maltese cross, and riband bar; *medals good very fine* (12) £100-150

BOMBARDIER ERIC MARK ROBERTSON, of 312 Brighton Road, Alvaston, Derby, was born on 8 April 1918, and worked as an Engineer's Apprentice prior to his enlistment into the Royal Artillery at Derby on 2 March 1936. Serving in the Royal Artillery in WW2 in Malta (as suggested by his pay book, and by his life saving award). Given the mention of the 68th (North Midland) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, R.A., which recruited men from Derby and Birmingham, it is likely that the recipient fought during the Siege of Malta between 1940 and 1942. His papers suggest that he was discharged from further service on 17 January 1946.

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.

605

A Quantity of Miscellaneous WW2 Campaign Medals, comprising: 1939-1945 Star (3); Air Crew Europe Star – this a good quality reproduction; Africa Star (3); Pacific Star; Italy Star (3); France and Germany Star; Defence Medal (3); War Medal (4); *mostly very fine to extremely fine, many with original ribbons* (20) £80-120

606

A G.S.M. Malaya and G.S.M. Borneo L.S.G.C. Pair awarded to Staff-Sergeant Durjadhan Rai, Gurkha Engineers, comprising:

General Service Medal, 1918-62, G.VI.R., single clasp, Malaya (**21132259 Spr. Durjadhan Rai R E Gur**);

General Service Medal, 1962-2007, E.II.R., single clasp, Borneo (**21132259 Sgt. Durjadhan Rai. Gurkha Engrs.**);

Army Long Service and Good Conduct, E.II.R., Regular Army type (**21132259 S. Sgt. Durjadhan Rai. Gurkha Engrs.**);

Medals loose, *suspension just slightly slack to last, minor edge bruises in places, otherwise very fine or better* (3) £180-220

Ex Shaw Collection pt. III, D.N.W., 19 June 2013

607

General Service Medals (2) – General Service Medal, 1918-62, G.VI.R., single clasp Malaya (**Cey-18036475 Pte. S. B. L. Haniffa. R.P.C.**); and General Service Medal, 1962-2007, single clasp, Borneo (**23829998 Pte. C. Cooper. RPC.**); *minor edge knock to second, otherwise about extremely fine* (2) £70-90

608

General Service Medals (2) – General Service Medal, 1918-62, G.VI.R., single clasp, Malaya (**T/19035643 Dvr. J. H. Colclough. RASC.**); and General Service Medal, 1918-62, E.II.R., single clasp, Malaya (**23054085 Cfn. P. W. Shambrook. R.E.M.E.**), *minor rim nicks to first, the second once polished, very fine to good very fine* (2) £70-90

609

General Service Medal, 1962-2007, single clasp, Borneo (**22943694 Rfn. J. Webb. 1 Green Jackets.**); *toned, good extremely fine* £60-80

610

A Double G.S.M. Pair awarded to Rifleman H. G. Smith, 1st Battalion, Green Jackets, comprising:

General Service Medal, 1918-62, E.II.R., single clasp, Brunei (**23708554 Rfn. H. G. Smith. 1 Green Jackets.**);

General Service Medal, 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula (**23708554 Rfn. H. G. Smith. 1 Green Jackets.**), second clasp with unofficial rivet bar;

Pair swing-mounted on bar with reverse brooch pin, and offered with original Royal Mint card box, *light hairlines, uneven tone, otherwise about extremely fine* (2) £100-150



611

***Shanghai Volunteer Corps Long Service Medal**, 1921-1941, in silver, bearing hallmarks upon rim for Birmingham dated 1928 [maker appears to be 'A.F.' – Arthur Fenwick Ltd.], reverse engraved (**Private G. Dunlop**), with additional engraved dates '**Act. 1913-22**' and '**1927-1928**' for periods of active service, *extremely fine, and rare* £300-400

612

Colonial Police Long Service Medals (2): Colonial Police Long Service Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue (**Police Constable 3082 Gul Nawaz**), privately engraved in upright capitals; and Colonial Police Long Service Medal, E.II.R. (**Corporal 3189 Musamar Khan Hong Kong**), privately named in upright capitals; *both polished, otherwise good very fine* (2) £80-120

613

General Service Medal, 1962-2007, single clasp, Northern Ireland (**Capt. J.B. Johnstone UDR.**); with original named box of issue, *once lightly polished, now toned, extremely fine* £150-200

CAPTAIN JOHN BRETT JOHNSTONE, was promoted by emergency commission from Private to Lieutenant with the Indian Army on 19 December 1941, with whom he apparently saw WW2 service. On 25 April 1972, he was appointed Captain with the Ulster Defence Regiment, with seniority 26th December 1968. He appears to have served in 3rd (County Down) Battalion, U.D.R., who were based at Ballykinler, as it was from this battalion that he resigned his commission on 31 December 1975.

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GALLANTRY AWARDS

614

***The Important Sudan, Boer War, and Great War C.M.G. and D.S.O. group of ten awarded to Colonel Charles. M.A. Wood, Northumberland Fusiliers, late Bimbashi in the Egyptian Army, and second son of Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. He saw action in the Sudan and was mentioned in despatches for his part in the Battle of Omdurman, where he was one of just two British officers commanding the anti-Mahdist Tribal Irregulars. As a result of his success with unorthodox fighting units he was one of the first British officers called upon to help raise the Chinese Wei-Hai-Wei (or First Chinese) Regiment between 1898 and 1899. Afterwards he served as Captain and Adjutant with the Northumberland Fusiliers during the Boer War, and latterly served as Assistant Adjutant-General of the British Armies in France between 1916 and 1918, comprising:**

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion's neck badge, in silver-gilt and enamels;

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., in silver-gilt and enamels;

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (**Lt. C. M. A. Wood, 1/North'd Fus.**);

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3rd type reverse, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**Capt. & Adj. C. M. A. Wood, North'd Fus.**);

British War and Victory Medals, the latter with bronze M.I.D. spray of oak leaves (**Lt. Col. C. M. A. Wood**);

Coronation 1911;

France, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, with silver mark to tie in lower wreath;

Turkey, Order of Medjidie, Officer's breast badge, silver, gold and enamel, the reverse privately inscribed (**Lt. C. M. A. Wood, 1/North'd Fus.**);

Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (**Lt. C. M. A. Wood, 1/North'd Fus.**), engraved in typical upright capitals; the second with slightly recessed centre both sides and minor enamel loss to wreaths, Legion d'Honneur with slightly bent finial point and minor enamel damage, campaign medals once lacquered with light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (10)

£4,000-5,000

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.

C.M.G.: *London Gazette*: 12 December 1919 – ‘for services rendered in connection with the War’

D.S.O.: *London Gazette*: 4 June 1917 (General Citation)

Legion d'Honneur: *London Gazette*: 15 April 1916 – ‘distinguished services in connection with the War’

M.i.D.: *London Gazette*: 30 September 1898; 10 September 1901; and 15 May 1917

CHARLES MICHELL ALOYSIUS WOOD (1873-1936) was born on 2 April 1873, the son of Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G, then serving in the 90th Regiment. Receiving his education at Beaumont College and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Northumberland Fusiliers on 19 November 1892. He was soon afterwards promoted to Lieutenant during a period of secondment to the 4th Battalion Egyptian Army between October 1894 and November 1895, with the rank of Bimbashi. He was then appointed A.D.C. to Sir Alfred Milner, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope, in April 1897.

In 1898, Wood witnessed active service in the Sudan and was present at the Battle of Omdurman on 2 September 1898, and the subsequent taking of Khartoum. He was one of just two officers seconded to the Egyptian Army to command the anti-Mahdist Tribal Levies. For this, he was mentioned in despatches and appointed to the Fourth Class of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie. Later that year, he also took part in the occupation of Crete.

Having evidently shown his ability to instruct and command local levies, he was sent to China between 1898 and 1899 to assist with the creation of The Wei-Hai-Wei (or 1st Chinese Regiment). This force of 1,000 men, created in 1898, was raised purely from the men of Shantung Province to fight for and defend the British enclave of Wei-Hai, and it was led by British officers and Colour Sergeants only. In the book *‘Fists of Righteous Harmony: A History of the Boxer Uprising in China in 1900’* by Henry Keown Boyd, Charles Wood is mentioned as part of this unit’s early history: ‘Among the first British officers to join it was Captain Charles Wood, son of the celebrated Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood VC, a former Sirdar of the Egyptian Army. Wood Junior was no stranger to unconventional soldiering as he had fought at the Battle of Omdurman as one of only two British officers with the anti-Mahdist tribal levies.’ Although Wood left to take part in the Second Boer War after roughly one year training this regiment, it would later serve during the Boxer Rebellion with some distinction.

Having then been advanced to Captain and appointed Adjutant, Wood served in South Africa, participating in operations in Orange Free State, Transvaal and Cape Colony, and he was again mentioned in despatches. Between October 1901 and December 1904, Wood served as A.D.C. to the Commander of 1 Indian Army Corps, in Southern Command, and he was advanced to Major in December 1910, upon taking up duties as a G.S.O. at the War Office until May 1911.

Upon the outbreak of war in August 1914, he was serving as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, where he remained until his appointment as Assistant Adjutant-General to Australian H.Q., Salisbury Plain, in the summer of 1916. The appointment was short-lived, as just a month or so later he was embarked for France to serve as Assistant Adjutant-General to the British Armies in the Field, in which role he remained until early 1918. For his Great War service he was awarded the C.M.G., D.S.O. and mentioned in despatches for a final time. Wood, who was promoted to Colonel in April 1919, was placed on the Retired List in March 1929.

He married Olive, daughter of Major Herbert Miles, R.A., in 1915, and died at his home in Bude, Cornwall, in April 1936. This lot is offered with a substantial folder of mainly photocopied research, but also with an original press cutting of his obituary in the *Morning Post*, also containing research concerning his father.



Howe and Tandy setting a ‘Senior Doubles’ canoeing record, 1961.



Sold by direct descent

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The Superb D.C.M. M.M. B.E.M. and M.S.M. 'Special Boat Service' Group of 8 awarded to Colour-Sergeant Gilbert 'Gillie' Howe, S.B.S., late 40 and 42 Commando Royal Marines. Having been foiled in his attempt to join up under age towards the end of WW2, his subsequent career in the Royal Marines and S.B.S. would go on to span some 32 years, and see him become the most highly-decorated post-WW2 N.C.O. in the Special Boat Service. A 'long term tough guy' and 'stalwart character' in the Royal Marines and S.B.S., he was awarded the D.C.M. for bravery 'of the highest order' and 'aggressive spirit' against enemy bandits in Malaya on 21 February 1951, taking command of his sub-section when his officer was wounded and pressing home two attacks. Joining the S.B.S. the following year, he was reputedly one of just four experienced S.B.S. soldiers sent in to assist 42 Commando with clandestine Scout Reconnaissance patrols in Borneo in 1963-4. It was during this time that he was awarded the Military Medal whilst leading a Combat Tracker Team of dogs, S.B.S. members and Iban tribesmen in pursuit of I.B.T. terrorists in the Bornean jungle over a 4-month period. In one particular action Gillie Howe personally accounted for several terrorist kills, and also repelled several groups of I.B.T. soldiers, forcing them back over the border. An expert marksman, canoeist, and 'legend in his time', he and Marine Ted Tandy smashed an incredible 3 hours from the previously S.A.S.-held record for the Devizes to Westminster canoe race in 1961, comprising:

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.I.R. (Ch.X.4522 A/Cpl. G. R. Howe. R.M.);

Military Medal, E.I.I.R. (Ch/X.4522 Clr/Sgt. G. R. Howe. D.C.M. R.M.);

British Empire Medal, E.I.I.R., Military Division (Too4522T C/Sgt Gilbert R. Howe, DCM, MM, RM.);

Naval General Service, 1915-62, G.V.I.R., 2 clasps, Malaya, Brunei (RM.4522 G. R. Howe Cpl. R.M.);

General Service Medal, 1962-2007, E.I.I.R., 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula (Ch/X.4522 G. R. Howe. D.C.M. Sgt. R.M.);

Meritorious Service Medal, E.I.I.R. (C/Sgt G R Howe DCM MM BEM Too4522T RM);

Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, with silver clasp for additional 15 year period of service (Ch/X 4522 Sgt. G. R. Howe.D.C.M. R.M.);

Malaysia, Pingat Jasa Malaysia, unnamed as issued;

Group court-mounted on bar with reverse brooch pin as worn, a few light contact marks and hairlines, otherwise extremely fine, an exceptional and potentially unique combination of awards to a member of the S.B.S. (8) £70,000 - £90,000

Also offered with:

A matching set of court-mounted dress miniatures (as above, but lacking bar to R.N. L.S.G.C.), with reverse brooch pin as worn; also with named N.S.R.A. silver shooting medal dated 1973-74, and original boxes of issue for M.M. and Pingat Jasa Malaysia.

Royal Marine uniforms as worn to the recipient, including: Colour-Sergeant's No. 1A 'Blues' uniform as worn at Buckingham Palace with medal ribands (this named), No. 2 mess dress uniform, and No. 1C 'Parade Lovat' jacket with medal ribands, original green beret and formal peaked hat.

An extremely rare archive of related paperwork and documentation, including original service documents, Royal Navy Diver's Log Book, R.M. Company Record Book, an album of original photographs taken throughout his career (with D.C.M. award letter to inside cover), other award documents and newspaper cuttings, two small personal diaries recording his daily service experiences in 1963 and 1964 in Borneo, and a notebook of detailed notes and research relating to his approach to the preparation and execution of his Devizes to Westminster canoe races.

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.

D.C.M.: *London Gazette*: 12 June 1951 – ‘for outstanding leadership and bravery while serving with 40 Commando, Royal Marines’, original recommendation (upgraded from M.M. to D.C.M.) reads as follows: ‘In an area difficult to achieve surprise a Commando sub-section, led by Captain J. Showell-Rodgers, crossed the Perak River in darkness at 0400 hrs on 21st February 1951. After some 12 hours march through dense jungle, they arrived at their target area by dusk. On reaching it bandits were sighted and surprise had obviously been achieved. Because of approaching darkness an immediate attack was put in against bandits in the vicinity of some squatter huts, during the course of which Captain Showell-Rogers was severely wounded.

‘Darkness was falling rapidly and there was grave danger of confusion arising. In the absence of his sub section Sergeant in this particular operation, A/Cpl Howe immediately took over command and pressed home the attack; one bandit was killed and two wounded. There were a large number of bandits in the vicinity and, in the failing light, he re-organised the sub-section and held the position until daylight. He organised the evacuation of the wounded officer.

‘At first light he directed a follow up to recover the bodies of the wounded bandits, and, in so doing, prepared to be ambushed. As expected, a heavy bandit ambush attack was directed at his sub section but, his skill and leadership prevented further casualties and two more bandits were wounded. The bandits were not dislodged until reinforcements arrived, when Cpl Howe again advanced with his sub section to follow up until contact was lost some hours later.

‘Throughout, the leadership and bravery of this NCO was of the highest order especially at a time when the sub-section required re-organising as a result of their initial attack when a situation had developed whereby heavy casualties could have been received by those under his command.’

M.M.: *London Gazette*: 17 November 1964 – ‘for gallant and distinguished services in operations in Borneo Territories during the period 24th December 1963 to 23rd June 1964’, original recommendation reads as follows: ‘During the period of active service 1st February to 20th May 1964 in Sarawak Sergeant Howe has shown an outstanding degree of leadership, determination, devotion to duty and personal courage under fire. On 18th March 1964 he led a patrol which, following a most skilful jungle approach, killed three terrorists in the Sempadi Forest area.

‘On 32 March, as commander of a tracker team of ten men, he made contact with a party of forty terrorists in the Lundu district. He immediately engaged them. Outflanked and under heavy fire from a numerically superior force, he held his ground and drove off no less than three attempts to rush his position.

‘By this time six of his team had become separated from him and had been forced to withdraw. Only after an exchange of fire at close quarters lasting 45 minutes and when he was running short of ammunition did Sergeant Howe begin an orderly withdrawal while still under fire. His action showed a determination and courage of a very high order against a superior force which had to withdraw across the border. But for his cool and resolute handling of a very difficult situation, the outcome of this operation might have been very different.

‘During the rest of the period in Sarawak he never spared himself and by his personal example and superb leadership, continued to make a very special contribution to the fighting efficiency of the Commando.’

B.E.M.: *London Gazette*: 1 January 1976 (this [and his M.S.M.] are believed to have been awarded for his role in the development of S.B.S. close-quarter battle techniques, long range pistol shooting, and strategies for the neutralisation of terrorist hostage situations on oil platforms and ships at sea)

M.S.M.: awarded 31 December 1978

Royal Navy LS&GC: awarded 1962, and bar 1977



COLOUR-SERGEANT GILBERT REX HOWE (1928-2016) was born on 22 December 1928 at Stradbroke near Ipswich, the son of Reginald William Howe and Vera Kathleen Howe. Leaving school at the age of 14, he knew from an early age that he wanted to serve with the Royal Marines, attempting to enlist late on in WW2 in 1945. Being just 15 years old at that time he was recognised as being too young and was duly turned away, but returning the following year after a time working as a Laboratory Assistant, and some initial training in the Cadet Force (9th Cadet Battalion, Essex Regiment), he was finally able to join the Royal Marines in March 1946 at Deal. After infantry and advanced field training at Dalditch and Bickleigh he moved to Eastney for gunnery training and then to Chatham for passing out with Kings Squad. ‘Gillie’, as he was known, then joined H.M.S. *Sheffield* in 1947 for service in the North Atlantic and West Indies, before taking part in the gunboat diplomacy in Belize during the territorial dispute with Guatemala of 1948.

Soon afterwards he joined 40 Commando in Malta and travelled with them to Hong Kong and Malaya in response to the Malayan Emergency. Gillie, then a young Corporal, was part of a Commando team led by Captain Showell-Rogers (“Y” Troop) which was operating in dense jungle near Kampong Soh, on the Perak River, on 21-22 February 1951, its mission to engage the camp of a party of roving enemy bandits. Arriving at dusk they attacked their target, during which time Captain Showell-Rogers was severely wounded in the arm. As senior N.C.O.

(and despite being only 23 years of age) he took command of the team and continued the attack whilst also evacuating the wounded officer. Despite the difficult situation and the hostile environment, he successfully led his team against a heavy enemy ambush the next day. For his gallantry and leadership in action he was recommended for an immediate award of the M.M., with Brigadier C. F. Phillips of 40 Commando stating (original M.M. recommendation refers): ‘Manifestly, this is a most deserving case for the immediate award of the Military Medal. The young Corporal took charge when things were going badly. He showed fine aggressive spirit and restored the situation, when an immediate withdrawal would not have earned condemnation.’ When passed upward to Divisional level, this was duly upgraded to a D.C.M. by Major General R. E. ‘Roy’ Urquhart, the General Officer Commanding during the Malayan Emergency.

Returning from service in Malaya, Acting Corporal Howe was sent to R.M.B. *Stonehouse* for involvement in the London Lord Mayors Show and the Cenotaph commemorations later that same year. In 1952 he was drafted to H.M.S. *Vanguard* as Corporal of the Gangway for Home Fleet visits to Holland and the Arctic Circle. As recorded in his own notes, *'after volunteering many times'* he was then given the opportunity to go to R.M.B. Eastney to attempt to pass the intensive Swimmer Canoeist 3 ('frogmen') course required for entry into the S.B.S. Additional parachute training at Aldershot/Abingdon was to follow, and then upon completion he returned back to Eastney as Boat Team Corporal. As Gillie mentioned in his own private notes:

"...after four months of sweat & toil I managed to make the grade, six of us out of thirty managed to pass, we were now in the S.B.S. about 50 strong, in my estimation the cream of the Royal Marines. We had been chosen to follow in the footsteps of Col. Haslar (of Cockleshell Heroes fame) who started our branch of the service in 1942. We were very proud and certainly had a lot to live up to."

Although details remain scarce even now the Special Boat Service; formed from the original WW2 commando successes of Roger Courtney's 'Special Boat Section', was renamed as the Special Boat Service in 1945, and has continued to play an active clandestine role in defence of Britain and its interests across the globe, as they still do today.

Canoeing would soon become a major passion in Gillie's life, and it was at this time that he came to learn about the famous Devizes to Westminster Canoe Race. When he first began serious training for this race in 1952-3, he recalled the collective embarrassment in the S.B.S. and Royal Marines that two 'civvies' from 21 S.A.S. (T.A.) had set a course record, in the same year that five Royal Marine teams had failed to complete the course for various physical and technical reasons. As Gillie recalled in his memoirs, the morning newspaper headlines stated *'Tell it to the Marines – Marines fail to finish'* and *'Weekend soldiers win race'*. He was approached by Major Bruce, Officer Commanding the S.B.S., and asked if he could rectify the situation and win the race. *'Yes we would win alright'* was his answer. Gillie continued:

"It was all most humiliating to realise that we had been beaten...in a race which calls for toughness, stamina and guts, something we were supposed to be noted for. This article had a very lasting effect on me, and I was determined that if ever I got the chance to do this race, I would finish it at all costs no matter how long it took."

Gillie qualified as Swimmer Canoeist 2 in 1953 and was then drafted to H.M.S. *Royal Prince* in Krefeld, Germany, for duties with the Rhine Squadron, during which time he began serious training up and down the Rhine with racing canoes. It was also while serving in Krefeld that he met his wife, Rita Zanders, who he married soon after upon his return to England. Now at home, in 1955 Gillie was finally able to begin serious competition in the Devizes to Westminster Canoe Race, completed his first of these gruelling 125-mile races. In 1956 he was Promoted to Sergeant at Poole and served as an instructor and as Sergeant-Major of 2 Special Boat Squadron. In any case, despite his friendly disposition at home and in peacetime, he was a tough and incredibly strong man, and he went on to complete no fewer than eleven of these endurance races, of which he won five, came second twice, and set two records.

The first of these 'Senior Doubles' records was set in 1961 with fellow marine Ted Tandy, completing the course in 20 hours and 59 minutes, thereby cutting over 3 hours from the previous record, set by the S.A.S.'s Oliver Dansie and Bert Dry back in 1951. The following year they beat their own record, completing the course in an impressive 20 hours and 33 minutes. Needless to say, these incredible performances were considered to have finally 'put right' a matter which had been seen by some as a slight upon the S.B.S.'s prestige in the intervening years. As Gillie mused some years later, *"after all, wasn't canoeing part of our job?"*



Howe in Borneo

In late 1962 Sergeant-Major Howe and three other S.B.S. members were sent in to assist 42 Commando, Royal Marines, spear-heading their clandestine Scout-Reconnaissance operations. It was in this role that he completed several operational tours in Borneo, seeing service in *Operation Claret* during the very earliest stages of the Borneo Conflict in late 1963. Gillie was the founding figure behind the S.B.S. combat tracker teams (or DPT - Dog Patrol Teams), a unit which specialised in the use of hunting dogs to locate and track enemy bandits through the dense jungle landscape. In addition, a number of local Iban tribesmen were selected to assist the tracker teams with their first-hand knowledge and understanding of the local terrain and wildlife. During this time, Gillie's diaries confirm that he served alongside a young officer, Lieutenant Ashdown (Paddy Ashdown, later Lord Ashdown, leader of the Liberal Democrats 1988-1999, and an S.B.S. officer, with whom Gillie would remain friends in later life), during a number of patrols in early 1963.

One on particular occasion in 1964, Gillie, described in Royal Marines and S.B.S. author John Parker in his book *'S.B.S. - The Inside Story of the Special Boat Service'* only as 'G.H.' (a 'long term tough guy'), and another 'stalwart' S.B.S. team member known as 'P.W.' (his signaller) were leading a Dog Patrol Team. They were dropped into the jungle by helicopter with one Iban tracker and one dog to assist them - their mission on this occasion being to pursue a large I.B.T. patrol making their way back across the border. As the dog picked up the scent, they steadily pursued the enemy and made up a great distance over the day. Knowing that the enemy were at last close, they decided to push on through the night. John Parker records the encounter in his book as follows:

'G.H. (Gillie Howe) moved off the track, peered through the undergrowth and found himself face to face with an I.B.T. sentry. G.H. fired first, shot the sentry and then raked the area with his sub-machine gun; several I.B.T. dropped to the ground. The I.B.T. reacted quickly. The tracker

was wounded in the arm by return fire. G.H. was shouting orders to non-existent troops. He and P.W., using rapid fire and movement, managed to dodge the I.B.T. and escape. As soon as they'd lost them, G.H. stopped to radio the position of the I.B.T. ...'

Having survived this encounter on 18 March 1964, a few days later they were landed ashore with their small team at Turtle Island. Immediately upon arrival they engaged the enemy, where they *'survived a dramatic fire fight with a 40-strong party of I.B.T.'* as recorded again in John Parker's book. For these feats of gallantry Gillie Howe was awarded the Military Medal, to add to his earlier D.C.M. It is worthy of note that in contrast to the S.A.S., medals to the S.B.S. have not historically been issued using the term 'S.B.S.' in the naming details. While Gillie was indeed serving with the Royal Marines in Borneo, despite also being a serving S.B.S. member, all such medals are named only through the 'parent' body of the Royal Marines, and this is what we see with the medal group offered here.



Returning briefly to UK service later in 1964, he undertook several training and operational roles, including service at Gibraltar during Spanish 'sabre rattling' and border closure. In January of 1965, he received his Military Medal at Buckingham Palace with his wife and young daughter (see illustration above). Declining the opportunity for further advancement as a commissioned officer, he remained keen to maintain a 'hands on' role within the regiment, rather than entertain the possibility of a more administrative position. Whilst at Poole he became deeply involved in the development of revolutionary C.Q.B. (Close Quarters Battle) techniques and long range pistol shooting, and was also instrumental in the refining of maritime counterterrorism techniques for terrorist incidents taking place on oil platforms, at ports and on ships at sea. In addition to his earlier gallantry awards he was awarded the B.E.M. and M.S.M. for this later work as an S.B.S. Instructor, from which we can deduce that he served for a remarkable 16 years with the S.B.S. By the time Colour Sergeant Howe left the S.B.S. in 1978 (for a time it was renamed the 'Special Boat Squadron' between 1977 and 1987) he had become a something of a 'legend in his own lifetime', and was the most decorated post-WW2 N.C.O. in either the S.B.S. or Royal Marines. Such was the esteem in which he was held by his peers, many of his associates joked that the old S.B.S. motto really ought to read, '*Not by strength, but by Gillie*'.

In later life he continued to follow his passions of canoeing and long range pistol shooting, developing a pistol called the Kengil (a portmanteau of his first name, and that of his partner Ken Pratley), and opening a shop selling pistols and sporting guns in the South of England. His wife Rita sadly passed away in 2005, after which Gillie followed in 2016 after a period of ill-health.

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



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***The Impressive and Extremely Rare Northern Ireland D.C.M. and B.E.M. Group of Four awarded to Staff Sergeant Michael Rattigan, "A" Company, 3rd Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets, for 'leadership in difficult situations' and gallantry under fire shown over the course of three separate incidents –all of which took place in Belfast during the very height of 'The Troubles' in Northern Ireland in 1972. In the first incident, as part of a dangerous foot patrol in the Beechmount area of Belfast on 28 November 1972, accurate sniper fire had mortally wounded his Section Commander, whereupon Rattigan took control of the situation, saw that medical assistance was given, and then manoeuvred his unit into safety from an extremely exposed position before pursuing the gunman. The second involved his actions in a gun battle with two gunmen on Locan Street, and the final incident concerned his astute identification and apprehension of an armed gunman at a bus stop on Springfield Road, who later was proved to be part of an 'assassination squad'. His citation concludes that he was 'first class' in his dealings with the local population, and was seen as a 'tough, able, but also reasonable and courteous N.C.O.', comprising:**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.I.R., 2nd Issue (23738257 A/Cpl. M. Rattigan, R.G.J.);

British Empire Medal (Military) E.I.R. (23738257 SSgt. Michael Rattigan, DCM. RGJ.);

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (23738257 Cpl. M. Rattigan RGJ.);

Sultanate of Oman, 10th Anniversary Medal;

Group court-mounted on bar as worn, also offered with three original letters of congratulation regarding the award of the D.C.M., another concerning his B.E.M., and a photograph of the recipient, *extremely fine and very rare* (4) £20,000-30,000

D.C.M.: *London Gazette*: 24 July, 1973 - "On the afternoon of 28 August 1972 LCpl Rattigan was a member of a foot patrol in the Beechmount area of Belfast. Beechmount Avenue is notoriously dangerous as it gives gunmen and snipers long fields of fire and easy escape routes. At 1530 hours the patrol reached Beechmount Avenue and split up; one section moved on across the Avenue and up Beechmount Grove; the other carried on along the Avenue prior to taking up a parallel route up Beechmount Pass."

"At this stage LCpl Rattigan's Section Commander stopped and searched a passer by. He was about to release him when six high velocity shots were fired at the patrol from the western end of Beechmount Avenue. The patrol returned fire and, under the direction of the Platoon Commander began to manoeuvre out of their extremely exposed position on the Avenue and into the building site. The Section Commander (Cpl. Ian R. Morill) had been fatally wounded in this first burst of fire. As soon as he realised this, and saw that the Section Commander was being given such medical assistance as was possible, LCpl Rattigan immediately took over command of the section, nominated a Rifleman as his second in command, and supervised the move to better fire positions. In order to locate the gunmen and to improve individual fire positions LCpl Rattigan exposed himself to fire several times. He acted decisively and with considerable courage throughout this incident and commanded his section with skill in the ensuing hot pursuit."

"Later that same day, at 2230 hrs, he was on patrol in Locan Street. Two gunmen were seen at the top of St. Mary's Practising Primary School. Under his direction the section sniper fired two shots at the gunmen. Eight shots were immediately returned. Throughout the gun battle which followed LCpl Rattigan kept a very firm grip on his section and gave excellent fire control orders."

"On the afternoon of 22 October LCpl Rattigan (by now promoted to Cpl) was on a mobile patrol on the Springfield Road when he noticed three men standing by a bus stop. He thought there was something suspicious about them and decided to investigate. The first man he searched, a Protestant, was found to be carrying a loaded Luger pistol with a round up the breach. One of the other men was a Catholic. These men were subsequently screened and the Protestant duly charged. It seems likely that he was the gunman of an assassination squad and the Catholic was his intended victim who owes his life to Cpl Rattigan's alertness."

"These three incidents typify Cpl Rattigan's success as a section commander. But in addition to specific acts of leadership in difficult and dangerous situations Cpl Rattigan was first class in his dealings with the local population. As a result he was held in very high regard as a tough, able but also reasonable and courteous N.C.O. by both the Catholic and Protestant communities in his platoon and section area on the Lower Woodvale interface."

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"Cpl Rattigan's all round performance throughout the four month operational tour in Belfast has been outstanding."

B.E.M. (Military): *London Gazette*: 31 December, 1985, for services in training the Sultan of Oman's Land Forces.

STAFF SERGEANT MICHAEL 'MICK' RATTIGAN D.C.M. B.E.M. (1945-2008) served in Northern Ireland with 3 R.G.J., as part of 2 Platoon, 'A' Company. As described in the detailed citation above, he was awarded the D.C.M. for his leadership and bravery under fire over a period of roughly 3 months. During this time he saw service during what was arguably the most dangerous period of 'The Troubles' in late 1972, where he took over the position as Section Commander immediately after the fatal shooting of Corporal Ian Morill of 3 R.G.J. He continued to serve with the Royal Green Jackets for a further 13 years, later playing a part in the training of the Sultan of Oman's Land Forces, for which he was awarded a B.E.M. in 1985 – the year of his final discharge. He died on 21 May, 2008, and was buried at Folkestone, Kent.

Sixteen D.C.M.'s were awarded for service in Northern Ireland in the period 1972-92 – this D.C.M. award being unique to the Royal Green Jackets. Just 3 gallantry awards were made to the regiment during this period (with just one M.M. and one M.C. also awarded, in addition to this D.C.M. here offered).

Ex DNW, 5 December 1995

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***The Extremely Rare Great War Royal Naval Division D.C.M. M.M. and Bar Group of 7 awarded to Chief Petty Officer James T. Marchant, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. Serving in the Hood & Nelson Battalions of the Royal Naval Division, he was recognised for his gallantry on three occasions during his service on the Western Front, being recommended for the D.C.M. on 21 August 1918 at Achiet-Le-Petit for storming and capturing a machine gun nest, and attempting to capture another during which he was severely wounded. He later served with the Australian Navy in WW2. An extremely rare combination of gallantry medals for a Royal Naval Division group, and this a unique combination of medals and awards to the R.N.D., comprising:**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (TZ-2118 C.P.O. J. Marchant. M.M Hood. Bn: R.N.V.R.);

Military Medal, G.V.R., with second award bar (TZ-2118 P.O. J. Marchant. Nelson Bn: R.N.V.R.);

1914-15 Star (KP.844 J. T. Marchant, A.B., R.N.V.R.);

British War and Victory Medals (T.Z.2118 J. Marchant. C.P.O. R.N.V.R.);

War Medal, 1939-45 (N74834 J. Marchant);

Australian Service Medal, 1939-1945 (N74834 J. Marchant);

Group swing-mounted in two parts, the first three, and last four, each on bar with reverse brooch pin, *lightly polished, toned, very fine, and a rare and unique combination to the Royal Naval Division* (7) £4,000-6,000

D.C.M.: *London Gazette*: 16 January, 1919 – 'When the advance of the company was held up by severe machine-gun fire at Achiet-le-Petit on 21st August, 1918, he displayed great gallantry and initiative in rushing the machine gun and capturing the crew. Later on while bombing another machine gun he was severely wounded, but declined to leave his men until he fell exhausted by loss of blood, and had to be carried from the field of battle. He set a splendid example to his men.'

M.M.: *London Gazette*: 9 July 1917

Bar to M.M.: *London Gazette*: 19 March 1918 (original recommendation reads as follows) – '[From Lt. W. D. Wellwood, O.C "A" Company, to C.O. of Nelson Battalion] On the morning of the 30th December 1917 when moving up to the counter attack he went forward during a halt and found the enemy in possession of the remainder of the trench; he came back and warned me and taking four O.R's with him he moved them out to the flanks, carried out a rapid fire causing the enemy to keep low whilst the Company withdrew to a suitable situation and got some bombs. During the day his valuable assistance to the wounded saved many lives and when any casualty occurred he was on the spot immediately rendering assistance. In the attack in the afternoon his conduct was also splendid as he kept running up and down the line under a heavy barrage and machine-gun fire, keeping the men in touch and extended properly and encouraging them all by his splendid example. I trust that Chief Petty Officer will receive due recognition of his splendid work.'

CHIEF PETTY OFFICER JAMES T. MARCHANT was born 30 July 1890 at Spennymoor, County Durham, was later a resident of Ushaw Moor, County Durham. He worked for a time as a Miner before joining the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve as an Ordinary Seaman on 30 November 1914, and was quickly added to the ranks of the new 63rd (Royal Naval) Division. After an initial period with the Chief Military Instructor's Staff involved with training at Crystal Palace, he was promoted to Leading Seaman on 16 April 1915, and then to Petty Officer on 17 November 1915. During 1916 his service records indicate that he moved between the various R.N.D. battalions and units with some regularity, largely behind the front lines, however he soon found himself in the thick of the fighting in the trenches of the Western Front from March 1917 onwards.

He re-joined the Nelson Battalion of the Royal Naval Division on 26 February 1917, and during this time was recommended for his first Military Medal, received just a few months later in July. The timing of this award would appear to correspond to the various operations and actions which were taking place in the Ancre valley, where the Royal Naval Division saw heavy fighting in and around Miraumont, and was most likely awarded for the attack and capture of the Gavrelle Windmill (part of the Battle of Arras) soon afterwards.

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Later that year, the R.N.D. took part in the Second Battle of Passchendaele of late October / early November 1917 – widely recognised for its brutal fighting, endless enemy shelling, and appalling mud and rain. He was promoted to Chief Petty Officer on 19 November 1917, and was recommended for a bar to his M.M. for his gallantry on 30 December 1917 while serving with “A” Company of the Nelson Battalion, in gallantly attacking and clearing a trench during an enemy attack, and for rendering assistance to the wounded men of his company, saving ‘*many lives*’ in the process (a rare original ‘copy’ of this M.M. citation is included with this lot).

After a short period of training at home, and two week’s leave, he returned to the Western Front, this time joining the Hood Battalion of the Royal Naval Division on 14 April 1918. It was with this Battalion that he would earn his third gallantry award, the Distinguished Conduct Medal. During an attack upon German positions at Achiet-le-Petit on 21 August, 1918, he led an attack upon a machine gun post, in which he was able to silence it and capture its crew (typical German MG08 machine-guns had a crew of 4). On the same day, he attacked another machine gun, and while ‘bombing’ the position with grenades he received severe gunshot wounds to the right knee and one arm, but remained in action until he fell exhausted from blood loss. He was duly returned home to recover from these wounds at the Lord Derby Hospital Warrington, in Tidworth, and then at home in Ushaw Moor, receiving his medal on 31 January 1919. This marked the end of his military career in an active sense, resulting in his eventual discharge owing to disability on 8 April 1920.

Emigrating to Australia after WWI and living at Tuggerah, New South Wales, he volunteered for WW2 service in the Australian Navy at Newcastle, New South Wales, on 18 June 1940. After nearly two years of service, reaching the rank of Staff-Sergeant, he transferred to the Citizen Military Force on 14 April 1942 (now aged 52) with whom he served out the remainder of the war until his discharge on 10 June 1945.

Research suggests that only three similar D.C.M. M.M. and bar groups were awarded to the R.N.V.R. in WWI: one to CZ2047 Petty Officer J. G. Cowie, Hood Battalion, R.N.V.R. (his D.C.M. with two bars); one to TZ618 Chief Petty Officer W. Brown, Hood Battalion, R.N.V.R.; and the last to CH/S/1191 Corporal L. Insley, R.M.L.I. (Att. M. G. Bn.). The group offered here is unique, by virtue of its Australian WW2 entitlement. This group offered with some useful related research, officially reproduced documentation obtained from the M.O.D. in 1982, original ‘copy’ of the recommendation for his second M.M., and original ‘copy’ of his D.C.M. citation.

Ex Glendining, 25 November 1992, lot 467

All lots are subject to a Buyer’s Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



618

***A Rare Great War 'Airships Interest' Air Force Medal Group of Five awarded to Chief Mechanic Thomas Parry, Royal Air Force, late Royal Naval Air Service, who having joined the Royal Naval Air Service at a very early stage, worked as a Mechanic with the Balloon Observation Department at Dunkirk in October 1914, and later qualified as an Airship's Coxswain in July 1917, in which capacity he served for the remainder of the War, comprising:**

Air Force Medal, G.V.R. (313853 Cf. Mech: Parry, T., R.A.F.);

1914 Star, with tailor's copy clasp '5th Aug.-22nd Nov. 1914' (225726. T. Parry, Ldg. Mech. R.N.A.S.);

British War and Victory Medals (225726 T. Parry, C.P.O. 3 R.N.);

Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (313853. F/Sjt. T. Parry, R.A.F.);

Group swing-mounted on bar as worn, *light contact marks from wear and once cleaned, otherwise very fine or better, and scarce to an airships recipient* (3)

£4,000-5,000

A.F.M. *London Gazette*: 3 June 1919 (Chief Mechanic Thomas Parry, Peterhead)

CHIEF MECHANIC THOMAS PARRY was born in November 1887 at Salford, Lancashire, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in April 1903, at just 15 years old. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities in WWI he had served aboard the submarine depot ships H.M.S. *Rosario* and H.M.S. *Dolphin*, but in the summer of 1914 he was transferred into the newly created Royal Naval Air Service to serve as a Leading Mechanic. It was then in this capacity that he went out to Dunkirk as a member of the Balloon Observation Detachment in October 1914.

Continuing to serve through the Great War, he saw service at Hendon Naval Air Station between the April and May of 1915, and then at Aberdeen from June of that year until July 1917, during which time he was promoted to the rank of Petty Officer Mechanic, and qualified as an Airship Coxswain. He was soon after appointed as Chief Petty Officer Mechanic, serving at Barrow, Howden and Pulham and Airship Stations during the latter half of 1917. Upon the creation of the Royal Air Force in April 1918, he was transferred into their ranks as Chief Mechanic. His subsequent award of the Air Force Medal most probably relates to on-going service in connection with airships, and he was awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal to add to his medal group in AMO 419 of June 1922. This lot offered with a file of research.



619

619

***Indian Order of Merit**, Military Division, 1st Type (1837-1912), in silver, with gold wreath and enamel centre, an early award with solid, flat-backed reverse, officially engraved reverse inscription '2nd Class "Order of Merit"', privately named below in upright capitals (**Havildar Cawder Bux**), with silver buckle-type top bar, this missing its central 'tooth', *minor chip to blue enamel at centre, generally toned, good very fine, and rare.* £1,200-1,500

Ex DNW, 2 July, 2003

Just 130 awards of the Order of Merit 2nd Class were issued between 1837 and 1912. An early award of this type almost certainly relates to the Indian Mutiny, but as yet a recipient of this name is yet to be discovered. In the 3rd Class, however, two awards made to recipients of a very similar name are known for Delhi: those to Private **Khoda Bux**, of the 5th Troop, 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery, and to Private **Khodur Bux**, Gun Lascar Establishment, attached to No. 4 Coy 6th Battalion Bengal Artillery.

620

***The 'London Blitz' George Medal** awarded to Master William John Allum, Tug Master, Port of London Authority, for his '*great initiative, resource and leadership*' shown on the River Thames during the very first night of the Blitz, on 7 September 1940. Allum, with his help of his deckhand, Allen, boarded a stricken vessel near the docks which had received a direct hit from an enemy bomb, going aboard and putting out several fires in an attempt to save the ship. He then, with the assistance of another tug, moved the damaged, flaming vessel away from the docks to a safe berth, comprising:

George Medal, G.VI.R., 1st type (**William John Allum.**) with original ribbon and brooch pin; *minor obverse edge knock at 6 o'clock, otherwise toned, nearly extremely fine*

£2,000-3,000

G.M.: *London Gazette*: William John Allum, Master, Tug, Port of London Authority (joint citation with Henry Edward Allen, Deckhand) 'During a heavy air attack on the Docks the tug was putting out fires on barges and towing others out of danger. The tug Master 'was hailed from a lifeboat by members of the crew of a motor vessel and informed that their vessel had been bombed and set on fire. Allum and Deckhand Allen boarded her and having put out several fires commenced to play a hose on the stern of the ship which was threatened by fire from the dock-side. Allum decided that the vessel must be shifted. He accordingly called for and obtained volunteers from another vessel to go aboard to assist in the removal of the burning ship. Both tugs then proceeded to move her to a safe berth, Deckhand Allen going aboard and acting as dock pilot and directing the volunteer crew aboard. Allen was a member of the first crew of the tug who had remained on duty with the night shift. The conduct of the tug Masters and their Crews under circumstances of great danger is worthy of the highest praise and in particular Tug Master W. Allum displayed great initiative, resource and leadership. Deckhand H. E. Allen showed great devotion to duty as well as coolness and courage.'

Research suggests that Master William John Allum may have served with the Royal Navy during the Great War. A man of the very same name, born 25 July 1895 in Limehouse, London, joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 25 July 1913, remaining in service until his discharge on 7 January 1920, as an Able Seaman. It would seem likely, therefore, that this was the same man, serving with the Port of London Authority in WW2 during the Blitz, and that he has an additional WWI medal entitlement. William John Allum was awarded the George Medal for his courage on the first night of the London Blitz, which would continue for a further 56 nights. The first night of the Blitz saw vast fires catch fire along the various Thames docks, where quantities of timber, rum and sugar burned for several days (the Quebec Dock, in particular, was recorded as having the fiercest fire ever known in the UK). The Port of London Authority played an enormous and vital role in assisting with general organisation of the crucial Thames River and Estuary, providing emergency fire services to damaged ships and docks, in wreck and debris removal from the battered city, and in the bringing in of crucial food and supplies into the heart of London.

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



621

***A Superb WW2 Blitz and 'Bomb Disposal' George Medal Group of 4 awarded to Lieutenant John Percy Walton, 22 Bomb Disposal Company, Royal Engineers, for his 'deliberate and cold-blooded courage of the highest order' in defusing large quantities of highly-dangerous, live and unexploded enemy bombs on numerous occasions, including at a Gasworks in Romford and a Cement Factory in Purfleet. During these occasions he performed this delicate and extremely dangerous work under 'appalling conditions' while deprived of sufficient breathable air, and often while enemy bombing raids were still on-going. He was killed six months later on 1st April 1942 while attempting to deal with and defuse a 'Balloon Bomb' near Great Wakering, comprising:**

George Medal, G.V.I.R. (Lieut. John Percy Walton, R.E.);

1939-45 Star;

Defence and War Medals, 1939-1945;

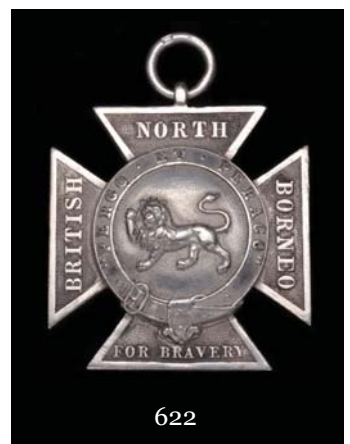
Group mounted on card for display, offered with original O.H.M.S. box of issue, a photograph of the recipient, Royal Society of St George certificate for the G.M., and a newspaper cutting from the 'Manchester Evening News' concerning the original sale of these medals at Sotheby's; *toned, extremely fine, and superb bomb disposal group* (4) £3,000-4,000

G.M.: London Gazette: 28.10.1941 – 'For conspicuous gallantry in carrying out hazardous work in a very brave manner'



LIEUTENANT JOHN PERCY WALTON was granted an emergency commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on 19 February 1940, and served with 22 Bomb Disposal Company, Royal Engineers. As recorded on the Royal Engineers Association Bomb Disposal Website: "Awarded for actions at the Gas Works, Romford, Essex on the 5th November 1940 and at Tunnel Cement Works, Purfleet, Essex on the 12th March 1941. Lt Walton working in the Colchester area had dealt with one hundred bombs, many before the raid was over. On 5th November, he dealt with four bombs in twenty four hours all Category A. Two of these were in the gas works, a third was inside a gas holder. It was a 250kg armed with a 17 and 50 fuze. He rendered it safe, the air conditions allowed him to work for only twenty minutes at a time. If the work wasn't dangerous enough, an air raid was under way at the time. Due to his actions minimum damage was caused and services resumed quickly."

Tragically Lieutenant Walton was killed in action during another Bomb Disposal operation at Halfway House Marshes, near Great Wakering, on 1 April 1942, where he and a fellow bomb disposal engineers set off a 'Balloon Bomb'. His assistant, Sergeant C. F. Bristow, G.M. (who had won his G.M. in the same events above) was wounded by the explosion, and died of his wounds three days later. Lieutenant Walton was buried at Manchester Southern Cemetery, Lancashire. The full citation of the incidents behind his award of the G.M.; written by Major-General G.B.O. Taylor (Director of Bomb Disposal Branch), tells a remarkable story of the recipient's continued 'deliberate and cold-blooded courage of the highest order.'



622

***British North Borneo Company's Bravery Cross, 1890, in silver by Joseph Moore of Birmingham, 35mm width, bearing hallmarks for Birmingham dated 1890, maker's mark 'J.M.', with original hallmarked ring suspension, lightly toned, a few tiny reverse marks, good very fine, and very rare** £800-1,200

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LIFE-SAVING AWARDS

623

***The Albert Medal awarded to Works Manager James Kennedy Chapman for saving the life of his colleague Thomas McCormack from the inside of an iron stoke hold tank in the steamer S.S. *Cairngorm*, at the Mercantile Dry Dock at Jarrow, on the River Tyne. He also attempted to save the life of another colleague, before he also was overcome and incapacitated by the same poisonous fumes on 27 November, 1908, comprising:**

Albert Medal, 2nd Class, for Gallantry in Saving Life on Land, bronze and enamel, the reverse officially engraved '**Presented By His Majesty to James Kennedy Chapman For Gallantry in Saving Life At Jarrow on the 27th November. 1908**', tiny verdigris spots, otherwise nearly extremely fine £4,000-5,000

Albert Medal: *London Gazette*: 23.7.1909 James Kennedy Chapman, joint citation with Thomas McCormack - 'On the 27th November, 1908, workmen were engaged painting the inside of an iron tank in the stokehold of a steamer lying in dry dock at Jarrow. Owing to the fact that very strong fumes were given off by the anti-corrosive paint or solution used the men were working in relays, each squad of three men being relieved after 10 to 15 minutes had elapsed. A workman named Graham was overcome by the fumes, and the chargeman, Archibald Wilson, sacrificed his life in endeavouring to save Graham. Thomas McCormack, who had already been affected by the fumes while at work in the tank, went to Wilson's assistance, but was himself rendered insensible, and was rescued by James Kennedy Chapman, Works Manager at the Dock, who, having pulled McCormack out, re-entered the tank and endeavoured to save Graham, but was himself overcome by the fumes. The rescue of Chapman and Graham was eventually effected from the top of the tank.'

JAMES KENNEDY CHAPMAN was born 3 February 1860 in Kirkaldy, Fife, Scotland, the son of Alexander Chapman and Margaret Chapman (née Whitton). Research suggests that c.1885 he moved to the important shipbuilding town of Jarrow, then part of County Durham, but now part of Tyne and Wear. Working initially as a Boilersmith, by 1908 he was working as a Works Manager at the Mercantile Dry Dock Company. With the S.S. *Cairngorm* in dry dock for repairs in late November 1908, it was here that Chapman gallantly rescued his colleague Thomas McCormack, before then also attempting to save the original casualty, Alexander Graham, at which point he was himself incapacitated and saved by others nearby. Tragically, the first rescuer, Archibald Wilson, died as a result of his attempt to save Mr Graham. The various men had been working in 15-minute shifts whilst applying an anti-corrosive chemical ('Ritchie's' bitumen paint) to the inside of the stoke hold tank – a vast iron tank 43 feet long, 14 feet wide, but only 3 feet high. Despite taking some precautions, the noxious fumes soon began to render each of them unconscious in turn. As recorded in the coroner's report, considering the various acts of bravery: '*Chapman showed the greater bravery. He entered the tank first; but apparently he was in a responsible position and therefore more was expected of him.*'

Bearing these considerations in mind, both Chapman and McCormack were recommended for the Albert Medal, being presented with their medals by the King at Buckingham Palace on 22 July 1909, with a posthumous award of the same medal to the widow of Archibald Wilson. In addition to this, Chapman and McCormack were each also awarded bronze medals by the Carnegie Hero Trust Fund, and were entered into the Roll of Heroes.

Chapman sadly died on 10 October 1925, and the Shields Daily News records that Chapman had been a deacon at the Ellison Street Presbyterian Church, and a member of the Bede Lodge of Freemasons. As such, Chapman did not therefore live to see his Albert Medal upgraded for a George Cross, whereas McCormack was able to, making this incident the earliest act for which the George Cross was subsequently bestowed.

Ex Sotheby 1970, and Spink, 23 April 2009



624

***The Rare Gold Sea Gallantry Medal for Foreign Services awarded to Martin Valladares, who helped to save the lives of seven crew from the barque *Minnie Graham*, which had become wrecked upon dangerous ‘Hormigas’ rocks near Callao, Peru, on 24 February 1878, whilst en route from Valparaiso. Unable to safely reach the rocks from his own vessel, Valladares volunteered to swim out with a line from his rescue boat to the rocks, and remained until all of the remaining crew had been safely sent across the line and rescued aboard the S.S. *Huacho*, comprising:**

Board of Trade Sea Gallantry Medal (Foreign Services), V.R., small gold issue, For Gallantry and Humanity, with gilt suspension and top bar (**Martin Valladares -1878.**), engraved in upright capitals; a few light surface marks and hairlines, minor reverse edge bruise, otherwise extremely fine

£1,000-1,500

The British barque *Minnie Graham* was built in Glasgow by MacDougall’s in 1870, and was owned by Messrs. Browne and Watson of Glasgow. Whilst en route from Valparaiso to Callao, it struck submerged rocks near Callao, upon which it was wrecked on 24 February 1878. It was here that Martin Valladares, a Peruvian national and crewmember of the rescue ship S.S. *Huacho*, earned his Sea Gallantry medal for saving the lives of seven beleaguered crew.

The original citation for this award reads as follows: ‘*Minnie Graham* was wrecked on the Hormigas [Ants] rock near Callao, 24th Feb. 1878. Six of the crew made a raft and got on to the shore and communicated intelligence when the Peruvian Government and the P.S.N.Co. [Pacific Steam Navigation Company] sent each a ship to the assistance of the remainder (7). The surf preventing approach to the rocks, a seaman of the Co.’s vessel [S.S. *Huacho*] volunteered, and swam through the surf with a line, by means of which they were all dragged on board the ship’s boat. Valladares leaving the rocks last.’

The crew were subsequently removed to Lima, Peru. This lot offered with some useful copies of original archive entries and citations, the medal itself rare in gold, and possibly unique to a Peruvian national.

Ex Morton & Eden, American Numismatic Society part 2, 26 October 2006, lot 1016

625

***A Fine Sea Gallantry Medal and silver presentation Pocket Watch awarded to Seaman Charles William Gordon of the Cunard Royal Mail steamship *Servia*, for attempting to save a life at sea just beyond the River Mersey on 12 June 1886. As bridge look-out, Gordon had seen his shipmate fall overboard, he immediately dived from a height of 45 feet into the water in his sadly unsuccessful attempt, comprising:**

Board of Trade Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, V.R., large silver issue (**C. W. Gordon, of the S.S. “Servia” of Liverpool, 12th June 1886**), fitted with an ornate silver scroll suspension for wear, in fitted maroon case of issue;

A presentation Pocket Watch, with silver case, by ‘A.W. Co., Waltham’, engraved inscription on inside reads, ‘**Presented by the Passengers of the S.S. Servia to Charles William Gordon for his Gallant Attempt to Save the Life of Seaman Houston on June 12th 1886**’, matching inscription on outside of case now faint; with a base metal chain and original leather attachment, reverse edge bruise to medal and small nicks, good very fine, glass from watch face missing, some damage to watch face, condition of internal workings unknown, outer case worn (2)

£600-800

‘For his gallant conduct in attempting to save the life of W. Houston, a fellow seaman, who had fallen overboard from the Cunard Royal Mail steamship *Servia*, at sea on 12 of June last. Gordon who had jumped into the sea from the starboard lookout in order to save his shipmate was in very exhausted condition when picked up by the ship’s boat, and remained under the doctor’s care for several days.’ (*The Sea Gallantry Medal*, pg.196, by R. J. Scarlett, refers).

All lots are subject to a Buyer’s Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



626

***A Rare Sea Gallantry Medal, Lloyd's Medal and Great War Mercantile Marine Group of 4 awarded to Sydney W. Warren. He was awarded the Sea Gallantry Medal for his 'extraordinary exertions' alongside 14 other crewmembers of the S.S. Menominee while rescuing 23 men from the steamship Glendower during an Atlantic storm on 12 January 1899, comprising:**

Board of Trade Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, V.R., large silver issue (**Sydney Warren Wreck of the "Glendower" on the 12th January 1899**), fitted with a silver scroll suspension and ribbon for wear;

British War Medal (**Sidney W. Warren**);

Mercantile Marine Medal (**Sidney W. Warren**);

Lloyd's Medal for Saving Life at Sea, small bronze issue (**S. Warren. "Glendower" 12 Jan. 1899**);

Medals swing-mounted on card, contact marks and small edge nicks to first, generally good very fine (4)

£700-900

The S.S. *Glendower*, of Leith, was sinking in extremely high seas in the Atlantic Ocean when the S.S. *Menominee*, of Glasgow, under the command of Master Harry Bocquet, hove in sight and launching two boats succeeded in rescuing her crew (*The Sea Gallantry Medal*, pg. 277, by R. J. Scarlett, refers, referring to the original citation). The original citation also records in addition that '*The weather was very bad, with very heavy sea, & the rescuers ran great risk.*' Sidney Warren, the *Menominee*'s Carpenter was awarded the Sea Gallantry Medal in silver for Gallantry and £2, presented to him in London, as well as the Lloyd's medal in bronze, for his role in the rescue. A total of 15 Sea Gallantry medals in silver were awarded for the rescue. He continued to serve during the Great War. Offered with some useful copied documentation, and a copy of the original citation.

AN IMPORTANT ROYAL HOUSEHOLD GROUP
OFFERED BY DIRECT DESCENT

‘Our monarchy is the best in the world. It’s better run than the others, does a better job, and it’s a lot more fun.’ (Baron Charteris of Amisfield)



627

*The Orders, Medals and Decorations awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Honourable Martin Michael Charles, Baron Charteris of Amisfield G.C.B. G.C.V.O. O.B.E. Q.S.O. P.C. Educated at Eton College and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he served as an officer in the King’s Royal Rifle Corps in WW2 and saw action in North Africa during which time he was temporarily paralysed by ‘Nile Rheumatism’. Returning home to convalesce in October 1940, his hospital ship S.S. *Yorkshire* was subsequently torpedoed and sunk, seeing him cast adrift and then rescued before recuperating in Britain. Back in action in 1941, he took command of ‘A’ Company, 2nd Battalion, K.R.R.C., part of the 7th Motor Brigade, and fought in and around El-Alamein, Tobruk, Gazala and then in the Italy campaign. After the war he served as Head of Military Intelligence (G.S.I.) in Palestine 1945-46, and was fortunate to have not been present during the infamous King David Hotel bombing, which had targeted the offices of the senior figures of the British Administration. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was a refined, charming and well-connected individual with a keen wit and sense of humour. He was appointed Private Secretary to H.R.H. The Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Edinburgh and heiress presumptive to the British throne in 1950, and was the first to receive word from Britain of the death of King George VI during a visit to Kenya. Continuing to serve H.M. The Queen as her Assistant Private Secretary (1952-1972) under Sir Michael Adeane, and then as Private Secretary (1972-1977), the culmination of his role was his central involvement in the Queen’s Silver Jubilee celebrations of 1977. Upon his retirement in 1977 he became Provost of Eton College, and was appointed permanent Lord-in-Waiting and Life Peer as Baron Charteris of Amisfield, created on 7 February 1978, comprising:

Orders and Decorations:

The Most Excellent Order of the Bath (Civil Division), Grand Cross set of insignia by Garrard & Co., comprising sash badge, in silver-gilt, bearing hallmarks for London dated 1940, and breast star, in silver gilt and enamels, in fitted case of issue;
The Royal Victorian Order, Grand Cross set of insignia by Collingwood, comprising sash badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, and breast star, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, both numbered ‘952’ to reverse, in fitted case of issue;
France, Legion d’Honneur, Grand Officer’s set of insignia by Arthus Bertrand, Paris, comprising officer’s breast badge in gold and enamels (*minor enamel loss in lower part*), and breast star in silver, both bearing hallmarks, in fitted case of issue;

Medal Group:

Queen’s Service Order, in silver and enamels, reverse engraved (**Martin Michael Charles Charteris**); with original box of issue;

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Officer’s breast badge, in silver;

1939-1945 Star; Africa Star, with clasp ‘8th Army’; Italy Star;

Defence and War Medals, the latter with bronze M.i.D. spray of oak leaves;

General Service Medal, 1918-62, single clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**Major. M.M.C. Charteris. K.R.R.C.**);

Coronation Medal, 1953;

Jubilee Medal, 1977;

Group court-mounted with brooch pin by ‘John G. Southern – Military Tailor’, with associated riband bar, and a folder of official warrants of appointment, *toned, extremely fine, and a rare combination of medals and awards to an important figure in modern royal history* (16)

£10,000-15,000

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O.B.E.: *London Gazette*: 13 June, 1946
 M.V.O.: *London Gazette*: 1 June, 1953 (Coronation Honours)
 C.B.: *London Gazette*: 12 June, 1958
 K.C.V.O.: *London Gazette*: 2 June, 1962 (Birthday Honours)
 K.C.B.: *London Gazette*: 3 June, 1972 (Birthday Honours)
 G.C.V.O.: *London Gazette*: 1 January, 1976 (New Year Honours)
 G.C.B.: *London Gazette*: 11 August, 1977
 Q.S.O.: *London Gazette*: 31 December 1977
 Royal Victorian Chain: *London Gazette*: 7 July, 1992



MARTIN MICHAEL CHARLES CHARTERIS was born on 7 September 1913 at Halkin Place, London, the second son of Hugo Francis Charteris, Lord Elcho, and Lady Violet Catherine Manners. Educated at Eton College, and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the King's Royal Rifle Corps on 31 August 1933, being promoted to Lieutenant on 31 August 1936, and serving in the jungle in Burma in 1937. Soon after the outbreak of war in 1939, he was left temporarily paralyzed by a tropical virus (then called 'Nile Rheumatism') in Egypt, and in the process of returning back to Britain from Gibraltar to convalesce in October 1939, he was playing chess on deck with his Doctor when the hospital ship *Yorkshire* was torpedoed in the Bay of Biscay. He was nearly drowned as he was dragged underwater, having only recently regained any strength at all after his paralysis. Somehow surfacing he was rescued by a life raft and eventually picked up (as recorded in his account published in the *Sunday Express* of 25 February 1940) by an American vessel. Being neutral at this stage in war, the American ship was carefully inspected by the U-Boat but was in the end left alone.

After his recovery, he returned to active service in North Africa in 1941, taking command of 'A' Company, 2nd Battalion, K.R.R.C. – part of the 7th Motor Brigade. His battalion saw a great deal of fighting against Rommel's famous Africa Corps in and around Tobruk, el-Alamein, and at the Battle of Gazala, with his unit fighting in direct support of British *M3 Grant* tanks. In one of his wartime letters, he wrote:

'The Gazala Line was like a shield held out in front of Tobruk, El Adem, and the coastal communications; its right rested on the coast, but its left, as must always be the case in Libya, hung open and undefended in the great desert to the south. It seemed highly improbable that the enemy would sweep south of Hacheim with his armour. We went east pretty fast...It was like General Post. There were British columns and German ones, cannoning off each other like blindfolded people: you could see the lolloping Verey lights, and like a bass string accompaniment you could hear as a background to everything the grunting, coughing, mumbling of the Panzers rolling east...The battle swung to and fro for many days hung in the balance; indeed at one time we came so near to a great victory that I can hardly bear to think of what might have been. For my own part, I swung to and fro with the battle. For several days I was around Hacheim, and was filled with admiration for the Free French. I was at El Adem, Knightsbridge, on the edge of the Cauldron, and for two wild days behind the enemy at Mteifel.'

He was promoted to Captain on 31 August 1941, and continued to serve in WW2, being mentioned in despatches on 24 June 1943, promoted to Major on 7 September 1944, to Acting Colonel on 27 January 1945, and Acting Brigadier on 27 February 1945. In his personal life at this time, he married Hon. Gay Margesson, the daughter of David Margesson, 1st Viscount Margesson, on 16 December 1944, at Jerusalem.

Returning to military service, it is likely his latter wartime career was spent serving in an Intelligence capacity. After a period of work as an Instructor at Haifa Staff College, he was appointed Chief of Military Intelligence (G.S.I) in Palestine between September 1945 and September 1946, which included a good deal of counter-terrorism work undertaken against the 'Lehi' Zionist Paramilitary Organisation (known in British circles as 'the Stern Gang'). It is possible that he may have been one of a number of intended targets of the infamous King David Hotel bombing in Jerusalem on 22 July 1946, particularly given his key position in British Intelligence, but he was not present there at the time of the bombing. The notes taken from his lecture *'A Year as an Intelligence Officer in Palestine'* (*Middle East Society Journal*, September 1946), put forward a number of views and insights made in defence of the 'typical' British soldier serving in Palestine, the problems which were experienced, and the increasingly volatile political context. The arguments in many ways remain current today, and show a great deal of empathy for all concerned:

'The soldier is a bird of passage. At most he is here for three years, probably much less. His profession is soldiering, not the Palestine Problem...(he) wants to go home, to live a normal life with his wife and family instead of seeing them every other year, or he wants to go home and marry the girl who is beginning to wonder how much longer she can wait; he is full of unexpended energy and boundless youth. His life is made wretched by guards, fatigues, alarms and excursions. Some of his friends get bumped off, and... he inevitably allocates the blame in his own mind on a broader basis than is really justified by the facts. It is not altogether surprising that sometimes things happen that everyone regrets...Well, there is the business, and in the middle of it sits the Intelligence Officer, trying to make everybody see everybody else's point of view.'

He had been appointed O.B.E. in June 1946, and by 1949 had returned to England. It was during this time that his friend John Colville, soon to leave his position as Private Secretary to Princess Elizabeth and return to the Foreign Office, mentioned the possibility of him taking the job. After an initial reluctance, his first meeting with the Princess was enough to make him change his mind. He later recalled that: *'I simply fell in love with her when I met her. She was so young, beautiful, dutiful, the most impressive of women.'* This statement has often been taken out of context, inadvertently suggesting a romantic involvement where none existed – only a profound respect and friendship.

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Taking up the role of Private Secretary in 1950, Lieutenant-Colonel Charteris was a natural fit, aptly described in his obituary *The Independent* as ‘honourable, loyal and, in his maverick way, a class act’. Charteris was in fact with Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip during the fateful trip to Kenya when the news of the death of George VI first began to emerge, and it was Charteris who heard the rumour first from a Kenyan news editor. He immediately consulted Commander Michael Parker (Prince Philip’s Private Secretary) at the Royal Lodge at Sagana, in order to inform Philip, who could then properly, and privately, deliver the sad news to Elizabeth. Martin Charteris later remarked that despite the gravity of the news of her father’s passing, she ‘seized her destiny with both hands’ and became Queen on 6 February 1952.

It has been argued by some historians and commentators that Charteris was the Queen’s favourite courtier (and this point has been brought back into prominence thanks to the popular Netflix television series ‘*The Crown*’) and that the Queen may have wanted him to become her Principal Private Secretary from the outset. As well-liked as Sir Martin was, there is no real evidence to suggest this, and quite regardless of personal preferences, protocol was duly observed. Charteris served dutifully as Assistant Private Secretary under Sir Michael Adeane for 20 years until the latter’s retirement in 1972, whereupon Sir Martin finally took up the mantle of Private Secretary. He was appointed Privy Counsellor and Keeper of the Archives, and was known and valued for his masterful ability to walk the line between familiarity and deference in his dealings with the Queen, and also crucially - for his strict professional discretion. Charteris was forward-thinking, colourful, relaxed, occasionally shabby of appearance, highly creative, and a shrewd judge of character. He was confident enough in his convictions to be firm when necessary in offering honest opinions and guidance, and he was trusted to add new flourishes of wit and humour to the Queen’s speeches. A keen moderniser, he made strenuous attempts to improve and update the public image of the Royal Family and its perception in the eyes of both British subjects and the world at large. Aware of the ever-changing challenges and opportunities presented by modern investigative journalism and television, he reportedly told the Queen upon his appointment as Private Secretary that: “*Your job is to spread a carpet of happiness*”.

One of the defining events of his career as Private Secretary was the Queen’s 1977 Silver Jubilee celebrations, which were organised in large part by Charteris, and were considered in many ways to be his finest hour. The Queen’s Press Secretary at the time of the Silver Jubilee, Ron Allison, made the comment that, ‘*key to this, and never to be underestimated, was Martin Charteris – the wisest man I ever met.*’ Sir Martin Charteris helped to introduce the idea of Royal ‘walkabouts’ and helped to give the general public a glimpse inside ‘the gilded cage’ of Palace life. Retiring from his position shortly after the celebrations of 1977, he was given a farewell audience at Buckingham Palace. “*Martin, thank you for a lifetime,*” the Queen reportedly said to him, presenting him at the same time with a silver tray engraved with the very same words. In his characteristic manner, he replied “*The next time you see this, it will have a gin and tonic on it.*”



In the following year of 1978 he was created Baron Charteris of Amisfield (of Amisfield in East Lothian, Scotland), was made a Permanent Lord in Waiting, and was awarded the Queen’s Service Order. In civilian life, he took up directorships with the firms De La Rue (between 1978 and 1985) and Claridge’s (1978-1996), also serving as Provost at Eton College (1978-1991) – an important role which he considered to be one of the most enjoyable periods of his and Gay’s life. A very well-liked figure, in his private life he was a very keen shot, an enthusiastic and capable sculptor, something of a dancer in younger years, and very much a music lover (featuring in an episode of ‘*Desert Island discs*’). He allowed himself a few moments of frankness and honesty with journalists later in his life (as reported in his interview with *The Spectator*). He died on 23 December 1999 at Wood Stanway, Gloucestershire, at the age of 86. This lot offered with a quantity of relevant research, and numerous official warrants of appointment.

See also inside front cover illustration

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BRITISH ORDERS



628

***Great Britain, The Most Noble Order of the Garter**, a superb Lesser George sash badge, 1844-5, by William Clutton, of gothic style and circular form, with central figures of St George and the Dragon in high relief, in gold and enamels, with gold lance standing proud, set in a fine 22 carat gold and blue enamel mount, with elegant scrolling details and serpentine suspension fitting, fully hallmarked to the lower reverse by the Garter buckle, bearing hallmarks for London including gothic date letter "I" for 1844-5, a mark to indicate 22 carat gold, and the maker's mark 'W.C.'; height 94mm (including suspension), width 49.5mm, with original sash, *very light wear and slight enamel loss to high points of dragon, extremely fine and of superb workmanship*

£60,000-80,000

Informal attribution has historically considered this award to have been one made to a Continental dignitary or monarch. Given the highly specific hallmark date of this piece, showing its manufacture between 29 May 1844 to 29 May 1845, and assuming its issue within that same year, the piece is most likely attributed to two European candidates.

The first, Louis-Philippe, King of France, was invested as a Knight of the Order of the Garter on 11 October 1844; his Collar and Great George are displayed at the Musée de la Légion d'Honneur, Paris. The second, Ernest II, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, brother-in-law to Queen Victoria, was appointed on 12 December 1844.

See also back cover illustration.



629

***The C.V.O. and Official Warrants awarded to Major Ronald John Hill, C.V.O., M.B.E., Royal Artillery. He worked for many years at the Lord Chamberlain's Office at St. James's Palace, initially as Clerk and later as Secretary, and was mentioned in despatches in WW2 for 'gallant and distinguished services in Italy'. He was for a time Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, and during his 44-year career he also received 25 Foreign Awards in addition to his British medals and awards, comprising:**

The Royal Victorian Order, Commander's 3rd Class Neck Badge, in silver, gilt and enamels, reverse numbered '1851', with both full-size and miniature neck ribbons, in original 'Collingwood' case of issue, *a little wear to reverse gilding at peripheries, otherwise extremely fine* £500-600

M.i.D: *London Gazette*: 29 November 1945 (Headquarters Staff, Italy) 'For gallant and distinguished services in Italy'

M.B.E.: *London Gazette*: 13 December 1945 (Allied Force Headquarters, Italy)

M.V.O. V: *London Gazette*: 10 June 1948 Clerk, Lord Chamberlain's Office

M.V.O. IV: *London Gazette*: 1 January 1959 Assistant Secretary, Lord Chamberlain's Office

C.V.O.: *London Gazette*: 1 January 1973 Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain's Office

MAJOR RONALD JOHN HILL C.V.O. M.B.E. joined the Lord Chamberlain's Office was appointed Clerk to the Lord Chamberlain's Office in 1932, being promoted to Assistant Secretary 21 June 1936. During WW2 he joined the Royal Artillery initially as a Cadet with the 121st Officer Training Unit R.A., being commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant (137149) on 29 June 1940. He served in WW2 as Captain (War Substantive) Italy with the Allied Force Headquarters in 1943, for which he received a Mention in Despatches and was subsequently made an M.B.E. in 1945, later reaching the rank of Major (temp.). After WW2 he continued with his work in the Lord Chamberlain's Office, being made M.V.O. 5th Class in June 1948, M.V.O. 4th Class in January 1959, and finally C.V.O. in January 1973 as Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain's Office. He was also appointed as Sergeant at Arms in the House of Commons in August

1963. Between 1955 and September 1975 Hill received no fewer than 25 foreign orders and decorations (not offered here). He retired in 1976. He is entitled to a full British group of 11, of which only the C.V.O. is offered here. This lot is also offered with an original copy of The Statutes of the Royal Victorian Order; and warrants for his M.B.E., M.V.O., L.V.O and C.V.O (all in original envelopes).



OTHER MEDALS

630

***Record of British Naval Valour (Naval Victories)**, 1817, copper box medal, by Thomas Webb, with the reverse after Flaxman, head of Nelson left, *rev.*, Bellona advancing across the sea; containing all twelve circular coloured roundels of naval actions with descriptive texts, of events from 1780 to 1816, published by Edward Orme, 1817, the inside of lid and base with monochrome print of a compass, 74mm (BHM 1056; Hardy 83; MH 508); contained within original red morocco case of issue, inscribed in gilt letters 'RECORD OF BRITISH NAVAL VALOUR', *very slight trace of verdigris to obverse, most roundels connected by small amounts of old tape, otherwise extremely fine* £600-800

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631

***The Extremely Rare Ottoman Gold Nursing Award Brooch to Miss Gertrude Veysie, awarded to her in 1856 as a token of gratitude from Sultan Abdulmejid I in honour of her services as a nurse in the Hospitals of the British Army during the Crimean War. The central piece of this brooch, now incorporated into a larger gold setting, is of precisely the same type as the example awarded to Florence Nightingale, which is held in the Florence Nightingale Museum in Lambeth, London, comprising:**

An elaborate badge in gold and enamels, bearing the royal star and crescent of the Ottoman Empire, set with small diamonds; this now mounted into a larger, elaborate gold brooch with reverse pin and upper suspension loop, the reverse engraved **‘Presented by H. I. M. the Sultan to Miss G. Veysie in acknowledgement of her services in the Hospitals of the British Army in the East. 1856.’** marked ‘18 ct’ below; *minor chip to red enamel near crescent, very fine or better, and extremely rare* £1,000-1,500

PENELOPE GERTRUDE VEYSIE was born 18 August 1807 at Plymtree, Devon, the daughter of Reverend Daniel Veysie, rector of Plymtree and Prebendary of Exeter, and Mrs Anne Veysie (née Arnold). Her older brother, William Veysie (1801-1883) went on to reach the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the 7th Bengal Cavalry, H.E.I.C., and it may be that it was through her brother’s connections that ‘Gertrude’ (as she preferred to be known) was able to take up an active role in the British Hospitals in the Crimea.

Present research is inconclusive with regard to the date of her arrival in the Crimea, but it would appear from the existence of this award that she was present as a Nurse in 1856, and probably earlier. These extremely rare brooches are mentioned in ‘*Honours and Awards to Women to 1914*’ by Norman Gooding, citing the earlier author J. H. Mayo ‘*Medals and Decorations of the British army and Navy*’:

“At the close of the Crimean War the Sultan wished to show his gratitude to the lady nurses for the great services they had rendered and with this view a sum of money was forwarded to the British Government to be divided amongst them... The Government thought that the ladies would dislike the idea of being offered money and it was therefore decided that the money should be spent on a number of brooches, made in gold, after a Turkish pattern approved by the Sultan, to be presented to the lady nurses. The brooches were of gold, circular in shape, enamelled red and green with a crescent of diamonds in the centre.”

How many such brooches survive today remains unknown, but one such brooch, unaltered, remains in the Florence Nightingale Museum, Lambeth, London. The embellished brooch, offered here, appears to have been enlarged outwards from the original centrepiece, with the additional engraved details to the reverse.

According to genealogical research, upon the death of her sister Ann in 1857, Gertrude Veysie dedicated her remaining life to nursing the sick, living at St. John’s House on 6-8 Norfolk Street, The Strand. This was the same institution which had provided the very first 6 nurses sent out with Florence Nightingale to the Crimea in 1854. Records of correspondence between Gertrude Veysie and Florence Nightingale dated 1857 are known to exist.

Gertrude Veysie died 14 Jan 1891 at 14 Westover Villas, Holdenhurst, Hampshire, at the age of 83.

632

Royal Air Force Sweetheart Brooches (2), the first in silver-gilt and enamels (4433 graffito numbering to reverse, other marks unclear); the second in silver and enamels, marked ‘silver’ to reverse; *a little wear to first, very fine or better* (2) £60-80

633

Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, immediate award, disc and claw only (217041 R.Q.M. Sjt E. Loughman. Lab. C.); lacking scroll suspension, about very fine £60-80

W.O. Class II Edward Loughman, of Gorton, Manchester, served initially with the Manchester Regiment in WWI, before later being transferred to the Labour Corps. His MIC confirms his entitlement to a BWM & VM pair, with a given address of Gaite bar, Bassin Soubet Stores, Boulogne, France. His name is also confirmed in ‘*The Meritorious Service Medal: The Immediate Awards 1916-1928*’ by McInnes.

MINIATURES

634

Miniatures: An Interesting Officer's WWI & WW2 C.B.E. (Civil), Order of St John 'M.i.D.' and Efficiency Decoration Group of 11, swing mounted with reverse brooch pin by J. R. Gaunt, with original ribbons, *good very fine*, and a *relatively scarce combination* (11) £150-200

635

Miniatures: A Scarce Miniature WW2 'Legion of Merit' and M.i.D. Group of 5 attributed to Wing Commander John William Martin, R.A.F.V.R., comprising: 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals, the latter with M.i.D. oakleaf; Coronation 1953; U.S.A., Legion of Merit, in gilt and enamels, with gilt emblem on ribbon; *toned, good very fine* (5) £60-80

WING-COMMANDER JOHN WILLIAM MARTIN, R.A.F.V.R., was born in 1906, and commissioned in 1930. He was promoted to Squadron-Leader on 1 September 1939, mentioned in despatches on 14 January 1944 and 16 June 1945, promoted to Wing-Commander in 1949, and retired in 1958.

636

Miniatures: *A Rare Miniature Group of 6 attributed to Herbert Shepherd, one time Japanese Consul in Buenos Aires, Argentina, comprising six dress miniatures, in silver, gilt and enamels, mounted with original ribbons upon a gold pin: Tunisia, Order of Nichan Iftikhar; Turkey, Order of the Medjidie (this missing centre-piece); Japan, Order of the Rising Sun; Thailand, Order of the White Elephant; Japan, Red Cross Merit Medal; Japan, Order of the Sacred Treasure; *a rare combination of awards, one centre-piece lacking, otherwise good very fine* (6) £250-300

WORLD ORDERS, MEDALS AND DECORATIONS



637

***Annam, Order of Kim Khanh**, neck badge struck as a single piece in silver-gilt, with two piercings and fitted with original suspension cord and pendent beaded knot and tassels, width 78.2mm, *good extremely fine* £400-600

638

***Annam, Order of Kim Boi**, gold neck badge, of hollow *repoussé* two-part construction with two piercings and fitted with original suspension cord and pendent fabric knot with gold thread and tassels, width 45.8mm, height 61.8mm, *extremely fine* £800-1,000

639

***Annam, Order of Ngan Tien**, circular coin-style badge, struck in silver, with two piercings and fitted with original suspension cord and pendent beaded knot and tassels, width 31.8mm, *toned, extremely fine* £250-350

640

Annam, Order of the Dragon of Annam, Officer's breast badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, by Lac Tinh Vien, Hué, width 50mm, *some restoration to blue and red enamel, generally very fine* £140-180

641

Argentina, Medal for the Revolution of 1880, in silvered bronze, 27.3mm, *extremely fine and rare* £150-200



642

***Austria, Order of Franz Joseph**, Grand Cross badge in 18 carat gold and enamels, circa 1870, by Resch Brothers, Vienna, rev., centre dated 1849 hinged for opening and marked 'xvii', height 70mm, width 37mm, *slight chips to white enamel centres and original ribbon carrier missing, good very fine* £1,500-1,800

643

***Bulgaria, Officer's Long Service Cross**, Boris III issue, in silver-gilt and enamels with gold centres, awarded for 20 years of service, width 37.5mm, *extremely fine, in fitted case of issue* £120-150

644

Bulgaria, Order for Incentive to Humanity (Red Cross), Third Class, in silver and enamels, with triangular ribbon for wear by a gentleman, width 45mm, *extremely fine* £80-120



645

***China, Order of the Double Dragon**, first type (late 19th Century), a good Russian-made Second Class First Grade breast star, in silver of 88 zolotniks, silver-gilt and enamels, with central pearl and separately-applied silver dragons, by ГД, St Petersburg, marked on backplate and with *kokoshniks* of pre-1899 type, width 89.51mm, *with French import mark struck on the brooch-pin keeper, good very fine and toned, in fitted case of issue* £6,000-8,000

The leathercloth-covered case is in worn, dampstained condition, with detached lid bearing the gold-blocked legend in French ORDRE DU DOUBLE DRAGON II Classe 1 Grade. The interior red silk lining bears the stamp of Alexander Adolph Treyden, St Petersburg, and the style and quality of the star is akin to the work of Feodor Rückert.

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646

***China, Order of the Double Dragon**, Second type (circa 1901-1911), Third Class Second Grade neck badge, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, with central blue stone and upper smooth coral, plain reverse with loop-and-ring suspension, width 93.5mm, *good very fine* £800-1,200

647

***China, Order of the Double Dragon**, Second type (circa 1901-1911), Fourth Class neck badge, in silver and enamels, with central blue stone and space for upper coral (which is now missing), plain reverse with loop-and-ring suspension, width 57mm, *with evident wear overall and upper coral missing, good fine to very fine* £1,500-2,000

648

***China, Imperial Meritorious Achievement Medal**, circa 1900-1912, in silver and enamels, width 43mm, *tarnished and with minor enamel losses, very fine* £400-600

An almost identical example is illustrated by Gongqing Li in *Qing Dynasty Medals*, page 15.

649

***China, Republic, Order of the Illustrious Brilliant Golden Grain**, First Class breast star, in silver-gilt and enamels, with inner circle of 18 pearls and central red stone, reverse with Chinese maker's plate, vertical brooch-pin and two hooks for wearing, width 95.5mm, *surface scratches on the backplate, extremely fine* £2,500-3,500

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650

651

652

650

***China, Republic, Order of the Illustrious Brilliant Golden Grain**, a Second or Third Class badge which has been converted to create a reduced-size breast star in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, with inner circle of 18 pearls and central red stone, reverse with original Chinese maker's plate and fitted with a later brooch-pin for wearing, width 67.5mm, *minor enamel defects, generally good very fine and toned* £1,000-2,000

651

***China, Republic, Order of the Precious Brilliant Golden Grain**, a European-made First Class breast star of unusual style and high quality workmanship, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, with arms of cross and beaded inner circle ornaments in translucent red enamel over guilloche base, reverse with plain backplate, flat vertical brooch-pin and two wire retaining hooks, width 105.5mm, *import marks struck on brooch-pin and wire keeper, light overall wear, very fine to good very fine* £1,000-1,500

Supplied by Robert Seniso, January 1992.

652

***China, Republic, Order of the Golden Grain**, Second Class breast star in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, with impressed Government seal mark on reverse, width 84mm, *a couple of surface scuffs on reverse, extremely fine, toned* £1,000-1,500

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653

***China, Republic, Order of the Golden Grain**, Third Class neck badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, with original suspension including riband carrier, width 63mm, *generally very fine, with neck riband in original cloth-covered case of issue including name of the medal (case with small front section detached and missing)* £400-600

654

***China, Republic, Order of the Striped Tiger**, Fourth Class Officer's badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, with original suspension, impressed maker's mark on reverse, width 68mm, *good very fine* £1,000-1,500

655

***China, Republic, Warlords: Zhili Province**, Lieutenant-General Wang Cheng Bin, Merit Decoration, instituted in 1924, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, with central photogravure portrait, width 57.2mm (Barac 163), *original red enamel rather faded and discoloured, generally very fine, with modern ribbon* £300-400

656

China, Republic, Warlords: Shanxi Province, Yin Shei Shan, Order of the Double Grain, instituted in 1915, in bronze-gilt, width 43mm (Barac 250), *original red enamel rather faded and discoloured, generally very fine, with modern ribbon* £100-150

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657

***China, Republic, Warlords:** Yunnan Province, Tang Ji Yao, Second Class Order breast star, circa 1922, in silver-gilt, of hollow, high relief construction with a central orange stone, reverse with Chinese characters and vertical brooch-pin, width 59mm, in its original well-made silvered brass silk-lined case of very strong construction, with etched decoration and name of the medal on the lid, *good very fine* £400-600

658

***China, Republic,** National Party Commemorative Medal, in parcel-gilt silver and enamels, 40.5mm (Barac 172), *light overall wear, good very fine* £250-350

659

China, Republic, Army Service Medal, 3rd Year of the Republic (1914), in base silver, width 34.5mm, *very fine, with modern ribbon* £80-120

660

China, Republic, Red Cross Association Medal, in pale bronze, with red-enamelled cross, width 32mm, *very fine, with modern ribbon* £60-80

661

China, Republic, Beijing Telegram Company, badge of office or award medal, in bronze-gilt and enamels, including enamelled number 422 on reverse, of multi-part construction, width 47.5mm, *very fine* £80-120

662

China, Republic, Confucius Teaching Association, bronze-gilt and enamel star-shaped badges (2), circa 1920, width 60mm approx., *gilding worn, slight enamel losses and one lacking suspension ring, about very fine* (2) £80-120

663

China, Republic, Beijing Government Police Academy Merit Medal, 1918, in bronze-gilt and enamels, impressed number 677 with maker's on reverse of the medal and also on separate ribbon brooch fitting, width 49mm, *suspension pin now missing, tarnished, otherwise good very fine* £100-150

664

***China, Republic,** Nanking Government, Reconstruction of Shanghai, commemorative decoration dated 11 Nov. 1937, both the badge itself and suspension in silver-gilt and enamels, *rev.*, impressed maker's mark and no. 128, with pin for suspension (in addition to ribbon), width 60mm, *some minor enamel losses, about very fine* £200-300

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665

China, Republic, Taiwanese Government, Order of Victory and Resistance against Aggression, small-size badge, no. 14858, 53mm and large badges (2), nos. 10282 and 10286, width 71mm, all with portrait of Chiang Kai Shek and impressed maker's marks but lacking their suspension devices and ribands (cf Barac 302), *generally very fine* (3) £250-300

666

***China, Republic**, Taiwanese Government, an unidentified badge in silver-gilt and enamels, with central photogravure portrait and enamelled suspension in the style of the Order of Victory and Resistance against Aggression, reverse with impressed no. 242, width 62.5mm, *minor enamel losses, otherwise very fine* £250-300

667

China, People's Republic, Hebei Province, Star for Meritorious Achievements in Agriculture, in silver and enamels, numbered 12 on reverse, on original bronze brooch-and-ribbon suspension, width of star 37.2mm, *very fine and of good workmanship, in its original (but worn and imperfect) red card fitted case of issue* £60-80

668

China, People's Republic, Patriotic medals (2), 1947, in silvered bronze and enamels with central red star, 'Combat' and 'Support the Army' types, 51-56mm, *about very fine* (2) £60-80

669

***Colombia, Iron Cross for Valour in the Korean War**, 44mm, *with original ribbon and top bar, extremely fine and rare* £280-320

670

France, Légion d'Honneur, Knight's breast badge by Monnaie de Paris, in silver, gold and enamels, with a single diamond set into the suspension, 41.5mm width, in case of issue, *some enamel loss to high points, with one finial point of star bent out of place, otherwise very fine* £100-150

671

***Germany, Bavaria, Military Merit Medal**, type IV, in silver, unsigned, width 36mm, 25g, with ring suspension and ribbon, *toned, good very fine* £350-400



672

***Germany, Hesse, Order of Philip the Magnanimous**, Grand Cross badge, second type (1849-1918), in gold and enamels, with central portrait in silver-gilt, width 58.8mm, *small flakes of enamel missing from one arm on reverse and from lion's leg, good very fine to extremely fine* £500-700

673

Germany, Hesse, Fire Brigade Long Service 1922, in silvered bronze, 36mm, *good very fine* £150-200

674

***Germany, Hohenlohe, Order of the Phoenix**, Knight's Cross in gold and enamels, circa 1815, unsigned but of high quality and with finely-painted central medallion depicting the Phoenix rising from flames, 37.5 x 30 mm, *good very fine* £2,000-3,000

Ex Peter Maren Collection, Morton & Eden, 2 July 2013 and Andreas Thies, auction 36, 31 October 2008, lot 66. Formerly offered with an original French 'Permission to Wear' document dated 12 April 1817.

675

***Germany, Oldenburg, House and Merit Order of Peter Friedrich Ludwig**, Grand Cross badge with crown, in silver and enamels, width 56.5mm, *one or two tiny marks, good very fine* £400-600

676

Germany, Oldenburg, Order of Peter Friedrich Ludwig, First Class Honour Cross, in silver-gilt, width 33.5mm, *extremely fine* £150-200

677

Germany, Oldenburg, Medal for Loyal Labour Service, in silver-gilt, *good very fine* £60-80

677A

Germany, Saxony, Order of St Henry, Knight's badge, 1807-15, in gold and enamels, width 35.5mm, *Saint's portrait partially worn and with losses to green enamel, otherwise very fine and rare* £1,500-2,000

678

Germany, Nursing Badges (2), Organisierte Krankenfürsorge des 3 Ordens, in silver and enamels, Schlies. Evang. Schwesternhaus, Bielitz-Teschen, in silver, with white enamelled centre with black enamelled central cross, *very fine or better (2)* £150-200

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679

Germany, An Interesting Group of Items related to the Stinnes Family who established the famous Hamburg based Merchant Shipping Line, comprising: Hermann Stinnes Prussian passport dated 1855, five ribbons representing the Prussian Orders of the Red Eagle, Crown, Bavarian Order of St Michael, Iron Cross and China campaign, WWI Iron Wound badge, cloth and metal Imperial Royal Yacht badge, German Marine stickpins (2), glass oval cameo of Bismarck, Hugo Stinnes Linien cap ribbon, various ribbon fittings and a watch fob *very fine* (lot) £200-300

680

***Greece, Order of George I**, Commander's neck badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, width 46.5mm, *toned, good very fine* £180-220

681

Italy, Order of the Crown, breast badge in gold and enamels, by Cravanzola, Corso Umberto I, Rome, *extremely fine, in fitted case of issue with crowned 'VE' monogram*; with **Bulgaria, Cross for Military Merit**, Sixth Class, and **Netherlands, Order of Orange Nassau**, Officer's breast badges (2), one Military and the other Civil Division, and silver medal, Civil Division, *about extremely fine or better, all in cases of issue* (5) £150-250

682

***Manchukuo, Order of the Auspicious Clouds**, Fourth Class, Officer's breast badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, width 49mm, *also in virtually mint condition as awarded, in black lacquered inscribed fitted box of issue, with original ribbon including wire hook and original lapel rosette* £400-600

683

Netherlands, Korean War Pair, Cross for Justice and Freedom, 1 clasp Korea 1950, UN Korea, Dutch issue, *both about extremely fine* (2) £180-220

684

***Portugal, Order of Vila Viçosa**, Commander's neck badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, with crown suspension, loop, neck ribbon and fitting, width 52.7mm, *suspension slightly bent, good very fine and toned* £300-400





685

***Russia, Order of the White Eagle**, set of insignia by Julius Keibel, St Petersburg, circa 1870, comprising sash badge, in gold and enamels, marked on eagle's talons and riband carrier, height 91.5mm, width 61mm and breast star, in silver-gilt and enamels, width 87mm, marked on backplate, in fitted case of issue with hinged gilt lid compartment holding a complete sash, *some restoration to blue enamel ribbons of badge, generally good very fine* (lot) £25,000-30,000



686

***Russia, Order of St George**, Fourth Class badge awarded for 18 Naval Voyages, in gold and enamels, with 'pink' painted centre, apparently without maker's mark but clearly dated 1846, St Petersburg on suspension ring, width 34.5mm, *with an old gold split ring riband carrier, light contact wear to reverse lettering, otherwise extremely fine* £12,000-15,000

Probably awarded to one of the twelve following recipients of the Order, with dates of their awards:

Bartenev Feodosy Dmitrievich (January 12, 1846);
 Varnitsky Anton Demjanovich (January 12, 1846);
 Bernard-Grave Ivan Khristoforovich (January 12, 1846);
 Barladyan Alexander Timofeevich (January 1, 1847);
 Titov Nil Mikhailovich (January 1, 1847);
 Zarin Apolinary Alexandrovich, Commander of the corvette *Messeria* (January 1, 1847; he was later to receive the Order of St. George Third Class);
 Tishevsky Alexander Yakovlevich (January 1, 1847);
 Kalandsa Nikolai Egorovich (January 1, 1847);
 Rodionov Stepan Yekimovich (January 1, 1847);
 Ivan Petrovich Ogranovich (November 25, 1847);
 Lovyagin Nikolai Vasilyevich (November 25, 1847);
 Aronov Pavel Andreevich (November 25, 1847).

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



687

***Russia, Order of St Vladimir**, a privately-made unmarked badge in gold and enamels, probably mid 19th Century but of earlier 'large centre' style, with central medallions on both sides having double ropework gold borders, of good quality workmanship but fitted with later unofficial silver-gilt swords (which are loose and could easily be removed), width 40.5mm, *worn overall and with enamel losses to four of the eight red-enamelled arms, thus fine* £1,800-2,200

688

Russia, Order of St Catherine, an original sash and one half of the accompanying lettered bow (this detached), length 1.1m (excluding end ties), width 77mm, *part of bow missing, in good very fine used condition* £250-500

689

Russia, Small Silver Zeal Medal, Nicholas II issue, smaller bust type, 28.5mm (variety unlisted by Diakov), *good very fine* £100-150

690

Soviet Russia, an official Mint copy of the Order of Lenin in bronze-gilt and enamels, with five-sided suspension, unnumbered, *extremely fine*; with Order of Service to the Motherland, Third Class, no. 139085 and Soviet medals (4), including Defence of Stalingrad and Victory over Germany, *very fine and better* (6) £100-150

691

Spain, The Order of Isabella the Catholic, Knight's 4th Class Breast Badge, second issue (1847-68), in bronze gilt and enamels, 40mm width; and The Order of Isabella the Catholic, 6th Class medal (1907-31), in silver, 33.5mm width; both with original ribbons and gilt riband bars with brooch pins to reverse; also offered with **Great Britain**, The Royal Victorian Order, miniature Member's M.V.O. breast badge in silver; *good very fine* (3) £80-100

692

Syria, 50th Anniversary of Syrian Armed Forces, large breast badge in bronze-gilt and enamels, 88.5mm, *mint state, with original ribbon and suspension brooch, in fitted case of issue* £200-300

693

Syria, Order of Friendship and Co-operation, breast badge in bronze-gilt and enamels, 51mm, *mint state, with original ribbon and suspension brooch, in fitted case of issue* £150-200

694

***Turkey, Order of Medjidie**, Third Class neck badge, in silver with gold and enamel centre, width 60.5mm, *some small enamel faults, very fine or better* £280-320

695

***U.S.A., Sampson Medal**, Sagua la Grande August 3, with bar U.S.T.B. McKee, unnamed, *about extremely fine, only 13 medals authorised for the U.S.T.B. McKee* £800-1,000

END OF SALE

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.

Conditions of Business for Buyers

1. Introduction

(a) The contractual relationship of Morton & Eden Ltd. and Sellers with prospective Buyers is governed by:-

- (i) these Conditions of Business for Buyers;
- (ii) the Conditions of Business for Sellers displayed in the saleroom and available from Morton & Eden Ltd.;
- (iii) Morton & Eden Ltd.'s Authenticity Guarantee;
- (iv) any additional notices and terms printed in the sale catalogue, in each case as amended by any saleroom notice or auctioneer's announcement.

(b) As auctioneer, Morton & Eden Ltd. acts as agent for the Seller. Occasionally, Morton & Eden Ltd. may own or have a financial interest in a lot.

2. Definitions

"Bidder" is any person making, attempting or considering making a bid, including Buyers;

"Buyer" is the person who makes the highest bid or offer accepted by the auctioneer, including a Buyer's principal when bidding as agent;

"Seller" is the person offering a lot for sale, including their agent, or executors;

"M&E" means Morton & Eden Ltd., auctioneers, Nash House, St George Street, London W1S 2FQ, company number 4198353.

"Buyer's Expenses" are any costs or expenses due to Morton & Eden Ltd. from the Buyer;

"Buyer's Premium" is the commission payable by the Buyer on the Hammer Price at the rates set out in the Important Information for Buyers;

"Hammer Price" is the highest bid for the Property accepted by the auctioneer at the auction or the post auction sale price;

"Purchase Price" is the Hammer Price plus applicable Buyer's Premium and Buyer's Expenses;

"Reserve Price" (where applicable) is the minimum Hammer Price at which the Seller has agreed to sell a lot.

The Buyer's Premium, Buyer's Expenses and Hammer Price are subject to VAT, where applicable.

3. Examination of Lots

(a) M&E's knowledge of lots is partly dependent on information provided by the Seller and M&E is unable to exercise exhaustive due diligence on each lot. Each lot is available for examination before sale. Bidders are responsible for carrying out examinations and research before sale to satisfy themselves over the condition of lots and accuracy of descriptions.

(b) All oral and/or written information provided to Bidders relating to lots, including descriptions in the catalogue, condition reports or elsewhere are statements of M&E's opinion and not representations of fact. Estimates may not be relied on as a prediction of the selling price or value of the lot and may be revised from time to time at M&E's absolute discretion.

4. Exclusions and limitations of liability to Buyers

(a) M&E shall refund the Purchase Price to the Buyer in circumstances where it deems that the lot is a Counterfeit, subject to the terms of M&E's Authenticity Guarantee.

(b) Subject to Condition 4(a), neither M&E nor the Seller:-

(i) is liable for any errors or omissions in any oral or written information provided to Bidders by M&E, whether negligent or otherwise;

(ii) gives any guarantee or warranty to Bidders and any implied warranties and conditions are excluded (save in so far as such obligations cannot be excluded by English law), other than the express warranties given by the Seller to the Buyer (for which the Seller is solely responsible) under the Conditions of Business for Sellers;

(iii) accepts responsibility to Bidders for acts or omissions (whether negligent or otherwise) by M&E in connection with the conduct of auctions or for any matter relating to the sale of any lot.

(c) Without prejudice to Condition 4(b), any claim against M&E and/ or the Seller by a Bidder is limited to the Purchase Price for the relevant lot. Neither M&E nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect or consequential losses.

(d) Nothing in Condition 4 shall exclude or limit the liability of M&E or the Seller for death or personal injury caused by the negligent acts or omissions of M&E or the Seller.

5. Bidding at Auction

(a) M&E has absolute discretion to refuse admission to the auction. Before sale, Bidders must complete a Registration Form and supply such information and references as M&E requires. Bidders are personally liable for their bid and are jointly and severally liable with their principal, if bidding as agent (in which case M&E's prior and express consent must be obtained).

(b) M&E advises Bidders to attend the auction, but M&E will endeavour to execute absentee written bids provided that they are, in M&E's opinion, received in sufficient time and in legible form.

(c) When available, written and telephone bidding is offered as a free service at the Bidder's risk and subject to M&E's other commitments; M&E is therefore not liable for failure to execute such bids. Telephone bidding may be recorded.

6. Import, Export and Copyright Restrictions

M&E and the Seller make no representations or warranties as to whether any lot is subject to import, export or copyright restrictions. It is the Buyer's sole responsibility to obtain any copyright clearance or any necessary import, export or other licence required by law, including licenses required under the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

7. Conduct of the Auction

(a) The auctioneer has discretion to refuse bids, withdraw or re-offer lots for sale (including after the fall of the hammer) if (s)he believes that there may be an error or dispute, and may also take such other action as (s)he reasonably deems necessary.

(b) The auctioneer will commence and advance the bidding in such increments as (s)he considers appropriate and is entitled to place bids on the Seller's behalf up to the Reserve Price for the lot, where applicable.

(c) Subject to Condition 7(a), the contract between the Buyer and the Seller is concluded on the striking of the auctioneer's hammer.

(d) Any post-auction sale of lots shall incorporate these Conditions of Business.

8. Payment and Collection

(a) Unless otherwise agreed in advance, payment of the Purchase Price is due in pounds sterling immediately after the auction (the "Payment Date").

(b) Title in a lot will not pass to the Buyer until M&E has received the Purchase Price in cleared funds. M&E will generally not release a lot to a Buyer before payment. Earlier release shall not affect passing of title or the Buyer's obligation to pay the Purchase Price, as above.

(c) The refusal of any licence or permit required by law, as outlined in Condition 6, shall not affect the Buyer's obligation to pay for the lot, as per Condition 8(a).

(d) The Buyer must arrange collection of lots within 10 working days of the auction. Purchased lots are at the Buyer's risk from the earlier of (i) collection or (ii) 10 working days after the auction. Until risk passes, M&E will compensate the Buyer for any loss or damage to the lot up to a maximum of the Purchase Price actually paid by the Buyer. M&E's assumption of risk is subject to the exclusions detailed in Condition 5(d) of the Conditions of Business for Sellers.

(e) All packing and handling of lots is at the Buyer's risk. M&E will not be liable for any acts or omissions of third party packers or shippers.

9. Remedies for non-payment

Without prejudice to any rights that the Seller may have, if the Buyer without prior agreement fails to make payment for the lot within 5 working days of the auction, M&E may in its sole discretion exercise 1 or more of the following remedies:-

(a) store the lot at its premises or elsewhere at the Buyer's sole risk and expense;

(b) cancel the sale of the lot;

(c) set off any amounts owed to the Buyer by M&E against any amounts owed to M&E by the Buyer for the lot;

(d) reject future bids from the Buyer;

(e) charge interest at 8% per annum above Lloyds TSB Bank plc Base Rate from the Payment Date to the date that the Purchase Price is received in cleared funds;

(f) re-sell the lot by auction or privately, with estimates and reserves at M&E's discretion, in which case the Buyer will be liable for any shortfall between the original Purchase Price and the amount achieved on re-sale, including all costs incurred in such re-sale;

(g) Exercise a lien over any Buyer's Property in M&E's possession, applying the sale proceeds to any amounts owed by the Buyer to M&E. M&E shall give the Buyer 14 days written notice before exercising such lien;

(h) commence legal proceedings to recover the Purchase Price for the lot, plus interest and legal costs;

(i) disclose the Buyer's details to the Seller to enable the Seller to commence legal proceedings.

10. Failure to collect purchases

(a) If the Buyer pays the Purchase Price but does not collect the lot within 20 working days of the auction, the lot will be stored at the Buyer's expense and risk at M&E's premises or in independent storage.

(b) If a lot is paid for but uncollected within 6 months of the auction, following 60 days written notice to the Buyer, M&E will re-sell the lot by auction or privately, with estimates and reserves at M&E's discretion. The sale proceeds, less all M&E's costs, will be forfeited unless collected by the Buyer within 2 years of the original auction.

11. Data Protection

(a) M&E will use information supplied by Bidders or otherwise obtained lawfully by M&E for the provision of auction related services, client administration, marketing and as otherwise required by law.

(b) By agreeing to these Conditions of Business, the Bidder agrees to the processing of their personal information and to the disclosure of such information to third

parties world-wide for the purposes outlined in Condition 11(a) and to Sellers as per Condition 9(i).

12. Miscellaneous

(a) All images of lots, catalogue descriptions and all other materials produced by M&E are the copyright of M&E.

(b) These Conditions of Business are not assignable by any Buyer without M&E's prior written consent, but are binding on Bidders' successors, assigns and representatives.

(c) The materials listed in Condition 1(a) set out the entire agreement between the parties.

(d) If any part of these Conditions of Business be held unenforceable, the remaining parts shall remain in full force and effect.

(e) These Conditions of Business shall be interpreted in accordance with English Law, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the English Courts, in favour of M&E.

Morton & Eden Ltd.'s Authenticity Guarantee

If Morton & Eden Ltd. sells an item of Property which is later shown to be a "Counterfeit", subject to the terms below Morton & Eden Ltd. will rescind the sale and refund the Buyer the total amount paid by the Buyer to Morton & Eden Ltd. for that Property, up to a maximum of the Purchase Price.

The Guarantee lasts for two (2) years after the date of the relevant auction, is for the benefit of the Buyer only and is non-transferable.

"Counterfeit" means an item of Property that in Morton & Eden Ltd.'s reasonable opinion is an imitation created with the intent to deceive over the authorship, origin, date, age, period, culture or source, where the correct description of such matters is not included in the catalogue description for the Property.

Property shall not be considered Counterfeit solely because of any damage and/or restoration and/or modification work (including, but not limited to, traces of mounting, tooling or repatinating). Please note that this Guarantee does not apply if either:-

(i) the catalogue description was in accordance with the generally accepted opinions of scholars and experts at the date of the sale, or the catalogue description indicated that there was a conflict of such opinions; or

(ii) the only method of establishing at the date of the sale that the item was a Counterfeit would have been by means of processes not then generally available or accepted, unreasonably expensive or impractical; or likely to have caused damage to or loss in value to the Property (in Morton & Eden Ltd.'s reasonable opinion); or

(iii) there has been no material loss in value of the Property from its value had it accorded with its catalogue description.

To claim under this Guarantee, the Buyer must:-

(i) notify Morton & Eden Ltd. in writing within one (1) month of receiving any information that causes the Buyer to question the authenticity or attribution of the Property, specifying the lot number,

date of the auction at which it was purchased and the reasons why it is believed to be Counterfeit; and

(ii) return the Property to Morton & Eden Ltd. in the same condition as at the date of sale and be able to transfer good title in the Property, free from any third party claims arising after the date of the sale.

Morton & Eden Ltd. has discretion to waive any of the above requirements. Morton & Eden Ltd. may require the Buyer to obtain at the Buyer's cost the reports of two independent and recognised experts in the relevant field and acceptable to Morton & Eden Ltd. Morton & Eden Ltd. shall not be bound by any reports produced by the Buyer, and reserves the right to seek additional expert advice at its own expense. In the event Morton & Eden Ltd. decides to rescind the sale under this Guarantee, it may refund to the Buyer the reasonable costs of up to two mutually approved independent expert reports, provided always that the costs of such reports have been approved in advance and in writing by Morton & Eden Ltd.

ABSENTEE BID FORM

(please print clearly or type)

War Medals, Orders and Decorations

28 June 2018

Morton & Eden Ltd.

St George Street

London W1S 2FQ

info@mortonandeden.com

Please bid on my behalf at the above sale for the following Lot(s) up to the hammer price(s) mentioned below. These bids are to be executed as cheaply as is permitted by other bids or reserves and in an amount up to but not exceeding the specified amount. The auctioneer may open the bidding on any lot by placing a bid on behalf of the seller. The auctioneer may further bid on behalf of the seller up to the amount of the reserve by placing responsive or consecutive bids for a lot.

I agree to be bound by Morton & Eden's Conditions of Business. If any bid is successful, I agree to pay a buyer's premium on the hammer price at the rate stated in the front of the catalogue and any VAT, or amounts in lieu of VAT, which may be due on the buyer's premium and the hammer price.

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All credit and non-UK debit card payments are subject to a surcharge of 2%.

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